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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,845

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1975

Established 1887

Moroccan Volunteers Preparing For March

RABAT, Oct. 20 (AP).—Nearly twice as many Moroccans have signed up for King Hassan's march of conquest against the Spanish Sahara as the 350,000 volunteers asked for by the King, officials said today.

Moroccan sources said the first groups of marchers would head for the assembly point around the desert outpost of Tarfaya tomorrow. An uninterrupted movement of volunteers by train, truck, bus and on foot is to continue all week from every part of Morocco toward Tarfaya, the sources said.

The vanguard of the marchers is expected to cross the border into the Spanish Sahara over the weekend and reach the area of El Aun, the Spanish Sahara's capital, within three days. El Aun is 50 miles from the border.

Referendum Opposed

King Hassan has repeatedly pledged that Morocco will present a referendum among the Sahara's territory's estimated 400,000 to 600,000 nomadic inhabitants. The referendum would consecrate the inhabitants' right to national independence. The King believes that an independent state in the territory would not be politically viable and would quickly fall under the influence of Morocco's neighbor and rival, Algeria.

Presumably to avoid alarming the hundreds of thousands of volunteers, Moroccan authorities have refused to allow the Nationalist opposition newspaper L'Opinion because it reported that a Spanish Army jeep blew up when it touched a land mine south of the Moroccan border.

Spain Makes Appeal in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (UPI).—Spain asked the Security Council today to appeal to Morocco to call off the march. Spanish Ambassador Dr. Driss Sissou told the Council that Spain's demands were "premature at the present stage."

Costa Rica submitted a resolution to have the Council ask Morocco to call off the march, but the Council adjourned without action and set no time for its next meeting.

Spanish Cabinet Meets

MADRID, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Spanish Cabinet held an emergency session tonight to review the situation in the Spanish Sahara.

Sources said the 21/2-hour meeting, led by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, discussed both the internal and the foreign-policy aspects of the problem.

Immediately before the Cabinet session, Mr. Arias Navarro held a two-hour meeting with the chiefs of staff of the three armed services.

U.K. Study Finds Concorde Much Noisier Than New Jets

LONDON, Oct. 20 (WP).—The battle to win landing rights for the Concorde aircraft in New York City suffered a sharp blow here today.

A report by the Greater London Council showed that the Anglo-French supersonic aircraft may be the world's noisiest commercial plane. On takeoff, Concorde is six times as loud as the new generation of quieter jets such as the Lockheed TriStar and three times as noisy as the veteran Boeing 707.

On landing, Concorde is louder than the TriStar by three to one but is only a bit noisier than the Boeing.

At one key point, three miles down the flight path, the council's technicians recorded Concorde's roar as averaging 122.2 Effective Perceived Noise Decibels. The limit at New York's Kennedy Airport is 112 and the difference of 10 decibels is said to be painfully high.

The report could finish any slim hopes that the French and British governments have of having Concorde serve New York City. A strong environmental lobby there has protested against noise and other possible damage from the supersonic transport.

The council, the overall gov-



Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Session Called Frank and Cordial

Kissinger and Chinese Start Talks

By H.D.S. Greenway

PEKING, Oct. 20 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping began their first day of substantive talks here today in what a U.S. official described as a frank and cordial review of the international situation. Mr. Kissinger arrived yesterday for a five-day visit which will help prepare for President Ford's visit later this year.

Mr. Teng opened the session by welcoming Mr. Kissinger and saying that there had been "quite a few changes in the world" since Mr. Kissinger's last visit, 11 months ago. Mr. Teng said that there was a need to "exchange views on these changed circumstances" and that it did not matter if "we quarrel a bit."

Mr. Kissinger answered by saying that a quarrel would give the press something to write about. Mr. Teng's remarks were clearly made for the benefit of the U.S. journalists accompanying the Kissinger party. The journalists are traditionally allowed into the conference room for a few minutes before the talks really begin. Mr. Teng was probably referring to the toasts at last night's banquet in which Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Mr. Kissinger aired their differences on U.S.-Soviet détente.

There is no indication here, however, that last night's exchange has soured the talks. Both the Chinese and Americans have gone out of their way to stress privately that, whatever their differences, both sides see it in their interests to continue and to improve the Sino-U.S. relationship.

In recent months the Chinese have been taking a very strong line warning the Americans and the world about the dangers of détente with the Russians. Among the changed circumstances since Mr. Kissinger's last visit have been the end of the Indochina war and the European Security Conference in Helsinki. Both, the Chinese fear, may lead to increased Soviet influence and power.

Function of Visits

The Americans have also stressed that an annual visit by the secretary of state serves a useful function. The senior U.S. official who briefs the press about Mr. Kissinger's plans said yesterday that in the interim between Mr. Kissinger's visits, there is very little contact of a conceptual nature carried on by either country's diplomats in Washington and Peking.

Today the People's Daily ran a picture of Chairman Mao Tse-tung meeting Mrs. Mariam Traore, the wife of Mali's head of state, who is here at the head of a women's delegation. It raises the question whether Mr. Kissinger will visit Mr. Mao on this trip. Some diplomats doubt that he would be granted an audience so close to President Ford's visit. They say that the Chinese might want to save that ceremony for Mr. Ford. Mr. Kissinger did not meet Mr. Mao on his last visit but he did during his preceding visit.

Also in doubt is a visit with the ailing Premier, Chou En-lai, whom the secretary has seen on every previous visit. But Mr. Chou has not met any foreign visitor since early September, as far as is known.

Even last year it was clear that power had passed, however, and that Vice-Premier Teng was in charge of the government. Last year Mr. Kissinger's meeting with Mr. Chou was more ceremonial than substantive.

This afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Kissinger and the secretary's party took a break from the talks to view ancient Chinese paintings in the Forbidden City. The meetings resumed afterwards.

Doctor Says It's 'Not Serious'

Franco Cancels All Meetings; Said Recovering From Flu

MADRID, Oct. 20.—Generalissimo Francisco Franco canceled all meetings today because he is recovering from the flu, an official spokesman said. The chief of state has also canceled his regular Tuesday audience with military officials.

Yesterday, an official spokesman denied newspaper reports that Gen. Franco, 82, was suffering from the flu. He called the reports "a joke, a bluff."

Today, the spokesman said that it still was uncertain if the head of state would hold a civilian audience scheduled Wednesday.

The official said that Gen. Franco was recovering normally but slowly. The general fell ill Friday while presiding at a Cabinet session, government sources said.

The chief of state normally holds audiences every Tuesday and Wednesday and presides at Cabinet sessions on Friday. The audiences require the general to remain standing for long periods of time.

Not Serious

Gen. Franco's physician, Dr. Vicente Ponsio, told newsmen yesterday that he did not consider the flu attack serious. Reached by telephone at home, the doctor said: "Obviously it is not serious or I would not be here."

It was the first time since Gen. Franco had a near-fatal attack of phlebitis 15 months ago that official audiences were canceled, the sources said.

Sanctions and reports about the health of the chief of state have triggered speculation, but sources said that Gen. Franco was not in bed today and had taken a walk and attended mass yesterday.

When Gen. Franco suffered the phlebitis attack in July of last year, his condition was kept secret for four days. During that time, his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos, acted in his stead as chief of state for several weeks.

Saudi Leader, Wilson Begin Talks in London

LONDON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd today began three days of talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson in a 90-minute private discussion of world affairs and what British officials described as "the excellent state of Anglo-Saudi relations."

The Crown Prince and Mr. Wilson were later joined by senior Cabinet ministers for the discussions, which could lead to major economic and trade agreements between the two countries.

Saudi reports suggested that the two sides would discuss deals which could help Saudi Arabia's development projects. The possibility of a Saudi loan to Britain under an economic agreement might also come up, well-informed sources in Riyadh reported.

One British minister brought into today's discussion was Harold Lever, Mr. Wilson's special adviser on energy and oil questions and international economic problems.

Tomorrow Crown Prince Fahd will meet with Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and the governor of the Bank of England, Gordon Richardson.

Stonehouse Blames Evasion on 'Complete' Mental Collapse

LONDON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Member of Parliament John Stonehouse today told the House of Commons that he had a nervous breakdown which left him in the grip of a strange, parallel personality which caused him to vanish last year.

The 50-year-old former Labor government minister was making his first address to Parliament since he disappeared in November on a Florida beach—only to reappear under a new name in Australia.

The explanation for the bizarre and extraordinary conduct in the second half of last year is found in a progression towards a complete mental breakdown I suffered," Mr. Stonehouse told a packed and silent House.

Mr. Stonehouse came to the House from a magistrate's court where he is facing 23 charges of forgery, fraud, theft and conspiracy.

He was several times chided by Commons Speaker Selwyn Lloyd for departing from the personal statement which Mr. Lloyd had approved beforehand.

Mr. Stonehouse said he had been advised by a psychiatrist in Australia that he was repudiating life because it had become intolerable to him.

"A new and parallel personality took over from the original man," Mr. Stonehouse said. This second part of him, he said, "despised the humbug and sham of the recent years of his public life."

Uganda and Bangladesh

He attributed the breakdown partly to events in newly developing countries, which he claimed to have helped toward independence.

Mr. Stonehouse said he had been deeply affected by events in countries such as Uganda and Bangladesh. "I saw democracy turn to dictatorship and disappear," he said.

Describing his work for Bangladesh, Mr. Stonehouse said: "My hopes turned to tears as conditions in that country deteriorated."

Another factor, Mr. Stonehouse said, was his experience in Britain's cooperative movement, a group of nonprofit-making commercial enterprises allied to the Labor party. He said he had been pursued by Communists because of his work in the cooperative movement—but this passage was cut short by the Speaker as not having been previously approved.

Mr. Stonehouse described his mental breakdown as "the death of an idealist."

"A Broken Man"

"I was left a broken man as a result of the nervous tension I suffered," he said.

"In this House I felt a big weight bearing down on me. It was physically painful to me to be in the chamber."

But he denied that his disappearance in Miami was designed to enable him to escape from British justice.

MPs showed no reaction what ever as Mr. Stonehouse concluded his speech. The House then began immediately a debate on health services and Mr. Stonehouse left the chamber ignored by his former colleagues.

Russia to Offer Small Amount of Oil

U.S.-Soviet Accord Is Reached On 5-Year Grain-Sales Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—A five-year grain deal calling for the annual purchase by the Soviet Union of at least 6 million metric tons of U.S. wheat and corn was announced today by the White House.

Officials estimated the monetary value of the deal at about \$1 billion a year. It was hailed by President Ford as "a positive step" in relations between the two countries and one that would benefit American farmers, workers and consumers. The negotiations were conducted by Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson, who left Moscow today.

In a parallel move, the Soviet Union agreed to offer for sale 200,000 barrels of crude oil and other petroleum products a day over the five-year period. Negotiations on final terms are to be completed later this month.

There was no immediate indication on whether the oil would be sold below the cartel price fixed by the 12-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But Frank Zarb, head of the Federal Energy Administration, hinted at a discount, saying: "We need to have beneficial terms."

Even though the Russian oil represents a fraction of daily U.S. imports of about 5.8 million barrels, the administration has sought a cut-rate price as a sign to the OPEC that it cannot wholly dominate prices on the world market.

Embargo Is Lifted

With the announcement, President Ford lifted the embargo he imposed last summer on grain sales after a poor Russian harvest led to the purchase of 9.8 million metric tons from American exporters. According to some economists, this probably will result in a jump of consumer prices here over the next few months.

Simultaneously, AFL-CIO president George Meany said the International Longshoremen's Association dropped its embargo on loading grain for Soviet ports. "This is good news for American consumers and farmers," Mr. Meany said of the deal.

The terms of the agreement provide for the following:

- The Soviet Union will buy a minimum of 6 million metric tons of wheat and corn each year with an option to buy an additional 2 million tons without government-to-government consultation.
- The U.S. government reserved the right to reduce the quantity to be sold in any one crop year if the estimated total U.S. grain stockpile fell to less than 225 million tons.
- The deal begins Oct. 1, 1976, and runs to Sept. 30, 1981.
- The Russians promise to try to space their purchases and shipments as evenly as possible over each year and that any additional purchases from the current crop will not be of such a volume as to disrupt the U.S. market.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butts estimated that additional grain sales this year would amount to no more than 7 million metric tons, since the Russians have been buying from other sources during the American moratorium. He said the overall impact on bread prices would be "negligible," amounting to about one penny on a 45-cent loaf.

The current U.S. feed-grain crop, which does not include corn and wheat, is 183.6 million metric tons. Corn production is at a record 145.7 million metric tons with wheat at a record 58.2 million.

In light of this production, Mr. Butts said he doubted that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Quarter's GNP Increase Best Since 1955

U.S. Recovery Runs at Fast Pace

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—The U.S. economic recovery ran at an unexpectedly fast pace during the third quarter of the year, according to government figures released today and the administration said that it expects it to continue, although at a more moderate rate.

Economists had been worried that weak spots in the economy—especially in auto sales, home building and business spending—would hold down economic growth in the third quarter and that increases in output might taper off altogether in the year's closing months.

But the Commerce Department reported today that the total output of goods and services in the United States increased at an annual rate of 11.2 per cent between July and last month, the fastest quarterly rise in the real gross national product since early 1955.

That compares with a growth in real GNP of 1.9 per cent in the second quarter—a period when most economists agreed that the worst recession since World War II ended—and a severe 11.4-per-cent decline in the first three months of this year.

Economic Measures

The GNP is the total value of goods and services produced by U.S. citizens here and abroad and is the broadest measure of economic performance that economists have. Real GNP tries to wipe out the effect of inflation in the value of output.

In current dollar value, the GNP increased by 18.7 per cent at an annual rate, to \$149 trillion. In real terms, the GNP rose 11.2 per cent to \$894.6 billion, about the level of total output in the fourth quarter of last year and still below the levels of 1973 and last year.

In another development, the Commerce Department reported that the personal income of Americans increased \$14.4 billion last month, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$12.7 trillion. Personal incomes rose \$17.7 billion in August.

Secretary of Commerce Rogers Morton said in a statement that the rise in total economic output in the third quarter provides solid confirmation of a decisive turning in the U.S. economy.

Average, Above Average

James Fite, assistant commerce secretary for economic affairs, said that the recovery would be "average to above average" and noted that heavy business spending should fuel economic growth next year, just as a big spike in consumer buying put the economy out of recession earlier this year.

He noted that businesses increased their fixed investment—in such things as plant and equipment—by 8 per cent between July and last month. He said increasing business investment is "crucial to the recovery being sustained."

While the rate of economic output rose sharply during the third quarter, the rate of inflation held relatively constant.

The major factor in the increase in economic output was a big slowdown in the rate at which businesses sold off their inventories. More than half the rise in real GNP was due to a "reduced rate of inventory" sell-off.

Decision Seen Easing Trade Tensions

U.S. Finds EEC Steel Sales Unsubsidized

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The U.S. Treasury ruled today that members of the European Economic Community have not illegally subsidized steel exports.

David MacDonald, an assistant secretary of the Treasury, said a petition by the United States Steel Corp. asking for an investigation of countervailing duties on steel exports by the EEC was being denied.

In a petition submitted to the Department of the Treasury on Sept. 18, U.S. Steel, the nation's largest steel firm, charged that the Common Market nations are subsidizing their steel exporters by remitting so-called "value-added" taxes to their domestic producers. U.S. Steel claimed that this practice violates U.S. countervailing duty laws.

Mr. MacDonald said there was not sufficient evidence in the petition to warrant a formal investigation.

Seen as Indirect Levies

He said the reason for the Treasury's decision was that the value-added taxes, which are national sales taxes, are considered indirect levies and therefore their remission does not violate U.S. law.

The Common Market countries exported about \$2.1 billion in steel to the United States last year.

If the Treasury had found that the value-added-tax rebate was in fact a subsidy, all exports of manufactured goods from the Common Market countries, not only steel, would ultimately have been affected and faced with special U.S. tariffs.

The trade tensions between the Common Market and the United States have arisen under four separate provisions of U.S. trade law as modified by the wide-ranging Trade Act of 1974. Several major issues—including whether European and other foreign cars are being "dumped" in the United States at prices below those charged in the home market—remain to be resolved.

But the issue of whether the rebate of the value-added tax was a "bounty or grant" under the countervailing duty law was potentially the most explosive.

The rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade provide that a nation can rebate "indirect" taxes of this kind—but not taxes on corporate profits or goods that are exported and hence the tax on goods that are imported. The United States does this in the few cases where excise taxes are applied to manufactured goods.

Past Treasury decisions on petitions under the countervailing duty law had held that rebates of indirect taxes were not subject to countervailing duties. The new Trade Act did not change the definitions of subsidy, but it did impose new deadlines for Treasury decisions.

U.S. Steel—again using provisions of the new Trade Act—may well take the case to court, with the possibility that the Treasury will be overruled.

The Treasury decision alone is expected to greatly relieve the tension that has arisen in the last few months, with Europeans fearing a wave of "protectionism" in the United States and the Common Market formally calling into question whether the Geneva trade negotiations should be continued.

Schmidt Said to Shun Meeting With Wallace on Bonn Visit

By Michael Getler

BONN, Oct. 20 (WP).—Gov. George Wallace arrived here last night, but for the first time on his two-week swing through Europe he will not meet with the head of government in the country he is visiting.

Although the West German government said officially that scheduling problems would not permit a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, informed government sources here say Mr. Schmidt indicated privately that he had no intention of responding favorably to Gov. Wallace's bid to see him.

Government sources, portrayed Mr. Schmidt as preferring not to enhance the importance of the visit of the controversial Alabama governor—and probable presidential candidate. Gov. Wallace said today he was "95 or 98 per cent" certain of making a presidential bid next year.

As a leader of the ruling left-center Social Democratic party here, Mr. Schmidt is believed to feel that it would be politically unwise to meet with the conservative Gov. Wallace.

The Chancellor faces an election battle next autumn and has already drawn criticism from some quarters of his own party for allegedly moving too far to the right on a number of issues.

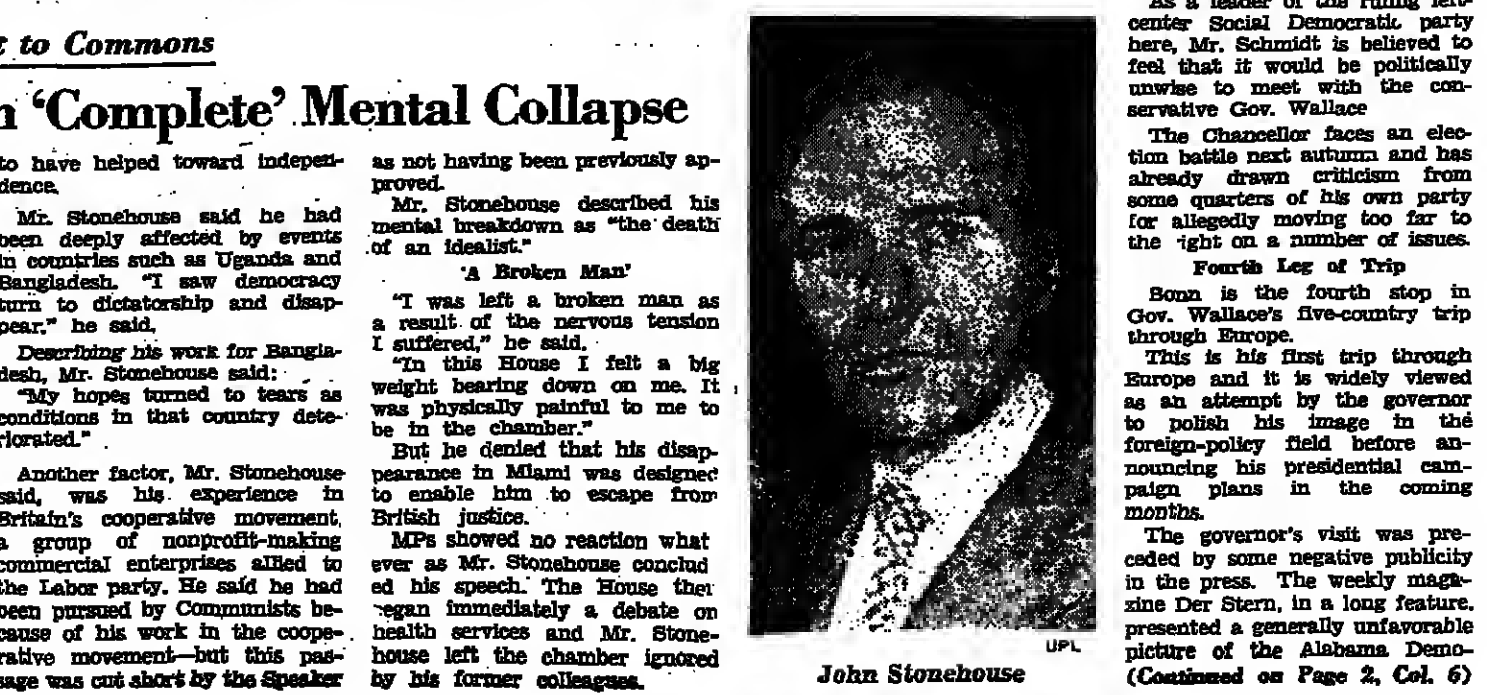
Fourth Leg of Trip

Bonn is the fourth stop in Gov. Wallace's five-country trip through Europe.

This is his first trip through Europe and it is widely viewed as an attempt by the governor to polish his image in the foreign-policy field before announcing his presidential campaign plans in the coming months.

The governor's visit was preceded by some negative publicity in the press. The weekly magazine Der Stern, in a long feature, presented a generally unfavorable picture of the Alabama Democrat.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



John Stonehouse

While Stepping Up Criticism of Policies

Portuguese Reds to Remain in Government

LISBON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Communist party has stepped up its criticism of government policies but says that it will stay in the coalition Cabinet to prevent a swing to the right.

The policy was defined by Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal, who told thousands of supporters in the central town of Torres Novas yesterday that his party was determined to remain in the coalition, but in a more critical role.

Portugal's continuing political and military crisis overshadowed the arrival here of an official delegation from the European Economic Community to discuss specific ways of applying aid,

which the EEC's nine nations have promised to give this country.

The people have already been warned by Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo that Portugal faces economic chaos after 18 months of revolution. In a speech announcing severe austerity measures, he said the Portuguese must spend less and produce more.

The Premier described aid from Western countries as the main hope for saving Portugal from starvation and ruin. He said that only his government could provide the political guarantees necessary for obtaining financial help from the West.

But the Communists, who have previously branded the EEC's

contribution of 150 million units of account—based on the dollar and varying from day to day—as inadequate, imperialistic and pliant, said yesterday that the solution lay with "the strengthening of left-wing revolutionary positions in the government."

Meanwhile, with the independence of Angola, Lisbon's largest and richest possession, now imminent, the question of how the Portuguese authorities will hand over power in the war-torn colony on Nov. 11 has become crucial.

The Portuguese high commissioner and commander in chief in Angola, Adm. Leonel Cardoso, was quoted today by the pro-Communist Lisbon daily newspaper O Seculo as saying that Portugal might hand over power to only two of the three rival nationalist movements—but definitely not to one alone.

This was the first public indication that the Portuguese were considering excluding one of the three groups—the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Adm. Cardoso said he expected that there would be "spectacular" developments in Angola before the end of the month, but he gave no details.

Portugal Revolution Marked By Crime Rise, Police Laxity

By John Vinocur

LISBON, Oct. 20 (AP).—A sharp increase in crime, accompanied by a breakdown in police morale and effectiveness, has been one of the social phenomena accompanying the Portuguese revolution.

Statistics show a developing contempt for the law, although the police had generally expected that a decline in crime would grow out of the apparent improvements in wages, social justice, career opportunities, and civic pride.

Instead, a police official said, there has been a "serious and deep increase in criminality" and a kind of passivity among police officers—probably resulting from their association in the mind of the public with the old regime.

Compared with 1973, the last full year of Marcelo Caetano's rule as premier, there were 14,000 more felonies committed last year, an increase of about 30 per cent. According to Jose Ribeiro Coelho, assistant director of the investigative division of the national police, this year's overall increase, in relation to 1973 figures, is about 40 per cent, with crimes of

Ferry Dispute Ends in England

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—A dispute which has kept 40 vehicles trapped on the car ferry Eagle here since last Friday ended tonight when the crewmen accepted an offer of compensation for the loss of their jobs.

The P&O shipping lines offered two weeks' pay and a £160 (\$320) lump sum to men losing their jobs because of the 11,500-ton ship's sale to a French firm.

The crew, helped by dockers, blocked the ship Friday when it sailed in from Tangier. A spokesman said tonight that the cars could now be taken off.

Israel Alleges Syrian Violations

TEL AVIV, Oct. 20 (AP).—Israel charged today that Syria violated the separation-of-forces agreement by infiltrating Israeli air space with military aircraft in two separate incidents, the military command announced.

A communiqué said Israel had lodged a complaint with the UN peace-keeping unit concerning two infiltrations by Syrian planes into Israeli's air space, violating the agreement of May, 1974.

Three Syrian military aircraft crossed the area of separation and flew over Israeli-held territory in the vicinity of Mount Hermon on Friday, the command said. A Syrian military plane overflew Israeli-controlled territory in the vicinity of Majdal Shams at the foot of Mount Hermon.

Sherpas Conquer Himalayan Peak

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Sherpa guides, who have helped a series of expeditions conquer Himalayan peaks, have scaled the previously unclimbed, 19,995-foot Mount Kwanze in the first such Nepalese effort.

The expedition leader, Kumar Khadga Shah, said today that Lakpa Tenzing, Sonam Gyazen and Shambhu Tamang, all of whom climbed Mount Everest in 1975 with Indians, reached the top of the peak Friday, together with another guide, Shona Hishi.

The expedition scaled the peak one week after abandoning an attempt on the 21,919-foot Mount Koryolung because of technical and weather problems.

37 Killed in Mexico In Subway Collision

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (UPI).—A speeding subway train plowed into the tail end of a second train in Mexico City subway station today, killing at least 37 persons and injuring scores, authorities reported. It was the worst subway disaster in Mexico City's history.

The first train had stopped on the tracks, apparently because someone pulled the emergency cord, officials said.

Ford Motor's Appeal

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The Ford Motor Corp. has asked to be removed from the Arab blacklist of firms doing business with Israel, boycott commissioner Mohammed Ahmad Mahgoub said today.

He said he had asked Ford to provide him with documentary proof that the company has ceased all commercial dealings with Israel.



AFTER YOU—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac gesturing to Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to enter a helicopter at Orly Airport yesterday after the Pakistani leader arrived for three-day visit. They began talks in Paris later.

Because of Insolvency

U.K. Is Seizing Crown Agents, Imperial Mail Order House

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—A few days ago, a Nigerian agricultural school sent an order to London for 5 bulls and 25 heifers. The island of St. Helena in the South Atlantic wanted three safes. Hong Kong asked for an inscribed gravestone, and the Sultan of Oman ordered a trailer for two polo ponies.

The orders went to an institution known as the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, which, despite its name, has nothing to do with the crown or the government.

It is owned by no one, not even stockholders. It reports to no one and needs no one's permission to do whatever it likes.

It is bigger than many government departments, employing 2,000 people in its headquarters in Westminster, Abbey and in offices around the world. They work for what is primarily a mail order house. Orders from 30 countries, mostly in the Third World, will be worth \$350 million this year, more than ever before.

But last week it became apparent that things would change dramatically for the 143-year-old institution. It is technically insolvent, owing \$31 million more than it has in assets, and as the price for selling it out the government announced plans to make it a state-owned company.

The unrestrained situation of Crown Agents, the government has said, led to a flurry of investments that, if the agency were a business, would qualify as among the worst ever made by British industry.

The Crown Agents sprang from the bureaucracy of the empire. Two retired government clerks set up an office to buy supplies for governors of the colonies and charged just enough in fees to pay their wages and overhead.

As the empire grew the number of agents grew and eventually one big agency emerged.

Later, as colonies became independent, they retained their links with the Crown Agents. Other Third World countries also began using them. The reason was that by buying goods in volume for many countries, Crown Agents could get far lower prices than individual countries could themselves.

Purchasing remains a major part of its activity, but it also offers banking services to countries—managing their civil service pensions funds, for example. It prints their stamps and currency, supervises their road building and offers to inspect goods that its customers buy from overseas countries.

Even countries that now do most of their own purchasing rely on it for some services. Malawi has Crown Agents to inspect, before they are shipped, trucks it buys.

"They have an extremely good inspection setup," said a Malawi buying agent in London. "They're true experts, and they are absolutely incorruptible."

Through all its years, though, no one bothered to give the agency a legal identity. So who owns it?

"Ultimately, probably the crown," said Kenneth Goodchild, the director of external relations. "But this is a lawyer's picnic. It's never been proven."

Its role even now, despite government intervention, remains curious. "If you were creating the world today," said John Cunniffe, the new chairman and senior Crown Agent brought in late last year to rehabilitate the institution, "I doubt that there would be a place for the Crown Agents."

The agency's difficulties began

Noise Level Of Concorde Found High

(Continued from Page 1)

and four by Air France. Both are state-owned airlines.

The makers of the planes, British Aircraft Corp. and France's Aerospatiale, had hoped that their planes would win so much business on the transatlantic run that other airlines would be compelled to buy. But if New York holds out, the plane appears to be dead.

Flights Begin in January

Concorde is due to begin flying passengers Jan. 21, with London-Bahrain and Paris-Rio de Janeiro flights.

A spokesman for the British Aircraft Corp. dismissed the report. He argued that the Greater London Council's count exaggerated Concorde's noise because it measured trout flights where no effort was made to minimize sound. Commercial flights, he said, would use "noise abatement procedures."

He urged reporters to look at their test run by the Department of Trade and Industry, which reported a somewhat lower rate of violations at Heathrow Airport. The department is one of the plane's biggest boosters.

Set up like the U.S. Commerce Department to promote industry,

Schmidt Snub For Wallace

(Continued from Page 1)

crat. The newspaper Die Welt published a photograph of Gov. Wallace in his wheelchair with five arrows pointing to different areas where health problems afflict him as a result of being shot in an assassination attempt in 1972.

While in Bonn, Gov. Wallace met today with the leader of the major opposition party, Helmut Kohl. Mr. Kohl is to be the challenger of Mr. Schmidt in next autumn's parliamentary elections.

Although head of the conservative Christian Democratic Union, Mr. Kohl is generally viewed as more moderate than some of West Germany's hard-line opposition politicians.

Gov. Wallace also met with Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, who is the leader of the Free Democratic party here and part of Mr. Schmidt's ruling coalition, and with a ranking SPD official, Alfred Kubel, the speaker of the upper house of parliament.

U.S., Russia In Grain Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

American farmer would increase output, but that there might be some shifting in crops.

The five-year deal does not include soybeans, barley, grain sorghum, oats, rye and rice. They are sold separately to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ford, in a statement, said: "The American people—our many grain-farming communities, our workers, our farmers, and our consumers—will benefit from the agreement signed in Moscow today providing for regular and orderly sales of wheat and corn to the Soviet Union during the next five years."

He said the agreement "promotes American economic stability" and "represents a positive step in our relations with the Soviet Union."

Luns Urges Campaign Of Support for NATO

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP).—NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns called today for a campaign to develop public support for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and insure its ability to deter possible Soviet aggression.

"If we do not give the... public or each of our countries a thorough analysis of current military conditions and our own conclusions about Soviet objectives... we will slowly but inevitably lose the public support necessary to keep the alliance alive," he said.

He spoke at a meeting of the Atlantic Treaty Association, a grouping of private organizations in member countries.

Inflation Rate Over 260%

Economic Crisis Adds to Woes Of Violence-Lashed Argentina

By Jeanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 20 (WP).—Every evening after sunset, a motorcade of seven dash-line police cars filled with officers moves slowly down Corrientes Avenue, lights off and without license plates. A small silence moves with them, briefly interrupting the chatter of couples thronging into the avenue's tea parlors and movie houses.

A stifling sense of tension and uneasiness has spread through this beleaguered nation of 34 million, where jammed and noisy restaurants serve steak dinners and wine for less than \$1 a meal at the same time that political violence is taking more than two lives a day.

The police are everywhere, checking documents among well-dressed young Argentines in sidewalk cafes as well as those of the poor in slums at the city's edge. A traveler reported that his bus was stopped 15 times for baggage and document searches during a 400-mile journey from Resistencia in the north to Buenos Aires.

The police are looking for the rural and urban terrorists whose battles with the army, police, and rightist death squads have taken 608 lives this year.

In the week before last, 110 were killed.

'Legalized Violence'

In their pamphlets the guerrillas say they are only responding to the "legalized violence" that the government has inflicted upon the country in the form of an inflation rate now at more than 260 per cent a year, growing unemployment, imprisonment and torture of leftists and deteriorating public services.

Argentines strolling by the fashionable shops on Florida Avenue occasionally wave through leaflets printed by bank employees or store workers on strike. Although granted wage increases of up to 100 per cent in June, the country's 2.5 million unionized workers are once again putting heavy pressure on their leaders to wage higher pay, from desperate businessmen.

Most breadwinners here have two or even three jobs, but the money goes out as fast as it comes in. As many purchases as possible are made on credit, on the assumption that prices will be higher tomorrow. Store window displays show two tags, one for cash and another, a third higher, for credit.

Government Crackdowns

Although black market exchange centers were mostly closed last week in the wake of the periodic government crackdowns, shoppers from Brazil have no problem paying for their purchases in Brazilian cruzeiros at nearly three times the official exchange rate. "We have a lot of tourists coming in but no Argentines going out," a travel agent said today.

In contrast, the Argentine waiters have frayed cuffs and their black bow ties are browned with age. The tires on the buses and taxis are mostly bald, and their exhaust is thick from the mixtures of kerosene, gasoline and fuel oil being burned to save on expensive gasoline. Cab fares are six times what the

Guerrilla Reported Killed

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 20 (AP).—Guerrillas killed a soldier in a house at Melique, 40 miles south of Buenos Aires, and held off the police and army troops until the security force dynamited the house.

Police said they found the body of a 45-year-old man in the wreckage, but the rest of the guerrillas escaped.

On the labor front, Fiat temporarily closed its railroad equipment plant in Cordoba, 500 miles north of Buenos Aires. Workers there seized several officials Thursday and threatened to kill them if they did not raise wages.

The workers freed the hostages unharmed after four hours. Fiat, the Italian automobile firm, said the plant would not reopen until labor relations there improved.

French Legislators Drop Property Tax

PARIS, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The French property tax bill, originally supported by Gaullists and opposition alike, was dropped in the final real estate reform bill passed by the National Assembly over the weekend.

The government indicated that it was considering a version of the property tax in its capital gains law, which is expected to be presented to parliament in the spring. The capital-gains tax would be France's first tax on capital.

Moscow Made Secret Deals For Grain During Embargo

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—The Soviet Union reportedly has secretly bought millions of tons of wheat, corn and soybeans from other countries since President Gerald Ford embargoed American grain sales to Moscow last summer.

The full extent of the undisclosed Soviet buying is unclear, but government and trade sources say the Kremlin's total secret purchases of foreign grain may total 5 to 8 million tons.

Known purchases by Russia this year, including 10.3 million tons from the United States, are about 18 million tons. However, some trade sources say Russian buyers may have lined up as much as 23.7 million tons—close to the 25 million tons that the country's ports can handle to a year.

A high official in the U.S. Agriculture Department said that Soviet traders have become so confident that they told American exporters that they plan no major purchases from the United States in the near future and are in no hurry for the administration's embargo to end.

"We tend to think this is just a tactic to drive the price down," the official said. "We still expect to sell the Soviet Union 5 to 6 million tons after the embargo ends."

The Ford administration has been made mainly through brokers and grain companies based in Europe. Major grain companies operate a global trading system in which millions of tons of grain are traded among themselves before delivery.

Chile Describes UN Unit's Report As 'Police Serial'

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 20 (AP).—Chile's military government says a United Nations-sponsored report which claims that torture is used against opponents of the regime is a "badly written police serial."

The Foreign Ministry, in a brief statement Friday, denied that the government was "frightened" by the findings of a five-man special UN panel, who spent a year studying human rights in Chile.

The panel's report said that political repression in Chile continued "in a systematic manner and in devastating scope."

The Foreign Ministry said "it describes this report as a 'badly written police serial'... The lack of seriousness of the report is plain to see and it must be remembered that without being in Chile, some persons were permitted to make declarations, all of them under Gen. Augusto Pinochet, head of the Chilean junta, prohibit the UN committee from coming to Chile in July.

Sakharov Application For Oslo Visa Made

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP).—Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov has formally asked Soviet officials to allow him to travel to Oslo in December to accept the prize, he said today.

Mr. Sakharov told Western reporters that he mailed an official visa application today but in "no idea at all" whether it would be allowed to go. "But today, I don't think I should be skeptical," he added.

El Al in Strike Cuts

TEL AVIV, Oct. 20 (AP).—El Al Airlines ordered 100 crew members to go on forced vacations and dismissed 100 temporary workers today to cut costs as a strike by mechanics kept the carrier idle for a fourth consecutive day.

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Even From Its Capitol Critics U.S. Arms Lobby Gets Aid in Many Quarters

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—When freshman Rep. Philip Hayes, D-Ind., entered Congress last January, he sought to concentrate his legislative efforts on problems of the economy and the control of water pollution, yet found himself embroiled in a totally unexpected area—the politics of munitions.

Rep. Hayes, who had opposed the Vietnam war and who describes himself as "anything but pro-Pentagon," suddenly was devoting much of his time to a successful drive to preserve the jobs of 600 constituents at a naval munitions depot in Crane, Ind.

"I'm all for taking care of my own people," Rep. Hayes said candidly in conceding that he had been forced by practical politics to join 500 or so other members of Congress who find it expedient either to join or at least not back the national arms lobby.

Rep. Hayes senses that he is in an ideological dilemma because it upsets him to think that "the United States" has become the Krupp of the world—a view held by persons more prominent in national affairs.

He is not alone in the dilemma. Political and academic interests, seemingly unconnected with the production of weapons, find themselves drawn into league with the corporate groups that over the next 12 months will produce \$35 billion worth of weapons, spare parts and military services for the United States and 136 other countries.

Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers, is a pillar of liberal politics and anything but a militarist, but he actively supported funds for the B-1 bomber. Other unions backed the Vietnam war because it meant jobs for members. Universities want Pentagon research and development projects to be continued because they translate into federal funds to keep their laboratories open.

It would be expected that the nation's corporate giants, as well as possibly 10,000 small businesses serving as subcontractors, would want to promote a munitions business that outsize the munitions businesses of the rest of the world combined.

Sales of the U.S.-made weapons have risen from about \$2 billion a year in 1967 to about \$11 billion in the last fiscal year, abetted by federal policies of liberal credit, a benign attitude toward the shipping of arms overseas, the prevalent state of U.S. military technology, the rapid obsolescence of weapons and an almost limitless worldwide demand for more guns.

The arms lobby is huge, amorphous and powerful. Surrounding the White House and the Pentagon are offices of 221 companies producing weapons that have easy access to President Ford and others high in the executive branch of government.

In his first year as President, Mr. Ford entertained at the White House the leading executives of 23 large corporations involved in arms production.

Prominent Lobbyists

The President's friends among his personal friends such as prominent lobbyists for arms builders as Robert M. Gates Jr. of the Ford Motor Co., William Whyte of United States Steel Corp. and Kimberley Hallamore of Lear Siegler Inc. Their products range from rifles to guided missiles.

During a state dinner for the Shah of Iran in Mr. Ford's guests included the chairman of three companies that are major munitions makers, Iran has become

**IRS Defends Role
On Senator's Tax**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The Internal Revenue Service denied yesterday that it acted improperly in not investigating the tax records of Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., who heads the Senate subcommittee that oversees the agency.

The denial was made in response to a Washington Post article (ET, today) which said that Donald Alexander, the IRS commissioner, and two former officials of the agency had halted an audit of Sen. Montoya's tax returns for political reasons. The senator denied today that he ever tried to block an audit of his tax returns and said of his tax status: "I'm clean."

Walter Copping, southwest regional commissioner for the IRS, said that three regional employees with "no previous association" with the case "recently reviewed" Sen. Montoya's tax returns from 1966 to 1972 and found that "no investigation was justified, nor is one justified at present."

Air France Is Struck

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP).—Strikes by unions of ground personnel forced Air France to cancel most of its scheduled flights from Charles de Gaulle Airport today. Foreign airlines were able to continue normal services.

the primary purchaser of U.S.-made arms, placing almost \$10 billion worth of orders in the United States since 1970.

The arms lobby is aided by such industrial groups as the Aerospace Industries Association, the Defense Supply Association and the American Defense Preparedness Association.

More than 1,000 former Pentagon officials work either directly for arms makers or as "consultants" to them. Scores of former congressmen work here either as lobbyists for major arms makers or for the law firms that handle their legal affairs.

Rep. Hayes conceded that "I'm under pressure to maintain what is euphemistically called a 'strong national defense position' as are other members who have military bases and defense contractors in their areas."

Two of the most persistent critics of arms production are Sen. William Proxmire and Rep. Les Aspin, Democrats from Wisconsin, a state more noted for dairy farming than munitions-making. Their crusade against funds for the Air Force's prize project, the B-1 bomber, led a Pentagon official to quip that it was "a shame that we can't run the B-1 on milk."

"The arms lobby is powerful, but not cohesive," Rep. Aspin said in an interview. "Nobody orchestrates the lobby because all its members are out there fighting for their own piece of turf."

Rep. Aspin served as a Pentagon planner before entering Congress four years ago to become the military's loudest critic on Capitol Hill. The lobby, he said, is even more powerful "if the unemployment rate is 3 per cent, rather than 3 per cent."

"When discussing defense appropriations the talk isn't of the relationship between weapons and world defense, it's of jobs and what a specific project will mean to a congressman's district," he said.

When the lobbyists for North American Rockwell, now named Rockwell International, were promoting the B-1 bomber, Rep. Aspin said, "their highest selling point was the 192,000 jobs that the program would create."

Rep. John Seiberling, D-Ohio, was given a list by the B-1 lobbyists showing that companies in his Akron district stood to gain more than \$10 million in business if funds for the plane were approved. However, Rep. Seiberling voted against spending the money.

Depressed Industry

Funds for the B-1 have been pushed by congressmen from California, where the plane is being built, and by the United States Workers, which represents thousands of workers in the depressed aerospace industry there.

"At the urging of the Texas delegation, Congress voted more than \$300 million for F-111 and A-7 airplanes that the Pentagon never even asked for," Rep. Aspin said. The production centers for the planes are in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

Rep. Aspin said that the most intense lobbying was of members of those congressional committees that have jurisdiction over appropriations for the military, such as the House Armed Services Committee, of which he is a member.

Asked if there was indeed an arms lobby in Washington, Leonard Ains, a consultant for the Northrup Aircraft Corp., answered, "Yes—the 20 major companies have large offices with huge staffs."

"There is a tendency on the part of the press to look for something shady here, yet these are high-integrity firms that want to educate Washington in the real world," he said.

Discussing the decision by the governments of Belgium, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands to choose the F-16, a U.S.-built jet fighter, as the standard replacement for its older planes, Mr. Ains said:

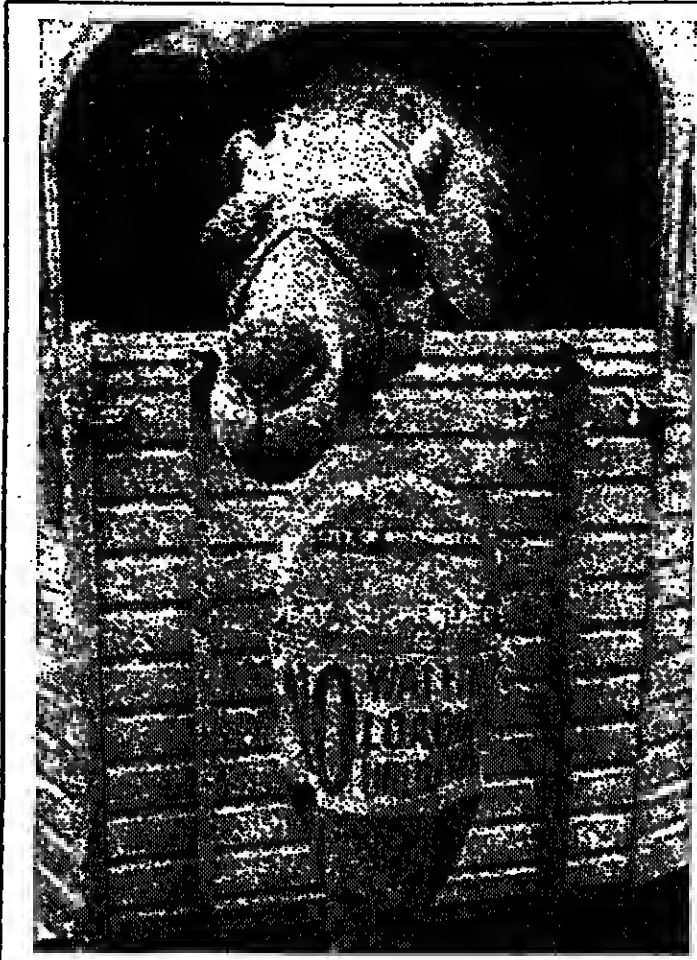
"If this General Dynamics aircraft ultimately replaces 2,000 of the 5,000 obsolescent aircraft in the free world that need replacing, the United States would gain about \$470 million in recovery of its research and development effort, about 900,000 jobs, over \$6 billion in tax receipts and over \$9 billion in balance-of-payments receipts."

Not Conspiratorial

He listed such other considerations for approving overseas sales as world peace, foreign policy, diplomatic relations and national security in addition to that of pure economic benefit. While necessary and powerful, he said, the arms lobby is not conspiratorial.

"The cultural response to arms is that the lobby has removed itself so that nothing remains but the grip of the Cheshire cat, but large defense contractors lean over backwards so that they don't get themselves involved in a collusive lobbying effort," he added.

"It's impossible to set up a cabal," he went on. "Why you can't get Lockheed, Grumman and General Dynamics to agree on the time of day."



HELPING THE CAUSE—Caroline the camel waiting in a truck in London's Trafalgar Square where she was in show to raise funds for muscular dystrophy.

7 Senators Hope to Cut Back House-Passed Defense Funds

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—A bipartisan group of seven senators has begun laying the groundwork for cutting the defense budget—contending that the House-passed defense appropriations bill exceeds congressional budget guidelines by nearly \$1 billion.

In a joint statement yesterday, the four Democratic and three Republican senators argued that the Senate must apply additional cuts to the defense budget if Congress is to demonstrate "fiscal responsibility" and make its new budgetary process work.

In support of their argument, the senators made public an estimate by the Congressional Budget Office—the research staff created to help administer the new budgetary procedures—finding that the \$90.2-billion defense appropriations bill passed by the House exceeds the congressional budgetary target for national defense by \$933 million.

Their statement was timed as a prelude to consideration of the defense appropriations bill this week by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Some Seek Increase

According to Senate sources, Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., the committee chairman, has instructed the committee staff to prepare a bill adding about \$1 billion to the House-passed measure. In contrast, the seven senators—five of whom are on the committee—are trying to develop an argument for cutting, rather than increasing, the House-approved appropriation.

**Pardon of Nixon
Called Atrocious
By Prosecutor**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—Former Watergate prosecutor Henry Ruth Jr. said yesterday that the pardon of former President Richard Nixon was "atrocious" in its timing and deficient for failing to require Mr. Nixon to confess guilt.

Mr. Ruth said that while he had thought it was "inevitable" that Mr. Ford would ultimately pardon his predecessor, "I never dreamed in my own mind that the pardon would come before the Watergate jury was sequestered."

The pardon was issued on Sept. 8 last year, a month before the start of the Watergate cover-up trial of some of Mr. Nixon's former aides. Prosecutors feared that the pardon, by excusing the former president, might make jurors reluctant to convict his ex-assistants.

"Fortunately, the timing did not hurt the Watergate trial, but no one knew on Sept. 8 whether or not it would," Mr. Ruth said in a TV interview. "I would have hoped that a pardon would have been conditioned on admissions of guilt."

Cold Confines Ford

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—President Ford was reported today to have a sinus cold and a slight fever. White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said doctors advised the President to limit his schedule and stay in the Executive Mansion.

Alarm Voted by Pentagon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today that Congress had made "deep, savage and arbitrary" defense budget cuts that could harm the national security and intelligence-gathering powers of the United States.

Mr. Schlesinger said at a Pentagon news conference that the House of Representatives had provided \$111.9 billion for the 15 months ending Sept. 30, 1976, a reduction of \$9 billion from his request. He has asked the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore \$3.3 billion of the trimmed funds.

"We can go only so far in knocking holes in the shield that protects the United States and its national interests abroad," Mr. Schlesinger said.

Signaling the statement were Democratic Senators Alan Cranston of California, Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and William French of Wisconsin and Republican Senators Charles McClellan of Maryland, Mark Hatfield of Oregon and Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania. All are in the moderate-to-liberal faction of the Senate.

Reliance upon the new budgetary guidelines represents a different approach by Senate liberals in their perennial but usually unsuccessful efforts to make substantial cuts in the annual defense appropriations bill.

In the past they have tried to eliminate major weapons programs or to make across-the-board cuts in the defense budget, always to lose out to the power exercised on the Senate floor by the long dominant Senate Appropriations Committee. Now they are trying to put together a coalition of liberals and conservatives by invoking the new budgetary guidelines and the argument of "fiscal responsibility."

New Procedures Tried

Under the new budgetary procedures, being tried out on an experimental basis this year, Congress sets an overall ceiling for all appropriations and then withholds in this ceiling sets guidelines on how much should be provided in various functional areas, such as national defense.

In attempting to use the new budgetary guidelines, the liberals have been handicapped by the differing and sometimes conflicting estimates prepared by the staffs of the Senate and House Budget Committees and the Congressional Budget Office.

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Parents Want 'Euthanasia'

Debate on Woman in a Coma Starts in a U.S. Courtroom

By B.D. Cole

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Oct. 20 (WP).—Although he described her as being in a "chronic vegetative state," a neurologist who has been treating Karen Ann Quinlan for the six months she has been in a coma testified here today that she responds to pain, light, sound and smell.

Dr. Robert Morse, who said Miss Quinlan, 21, appears completely unaware of what is going on around her, gave his assessment of her condition during the first day of a hearing on a request by her father that he be authorized to order the turning off of the respirator that is keeping her alive.

Dr. Morse's view of Miss Quinlan, who he testified has periods of wakefulness and sleep despite being in a deep coma, is likely to complicate further an already complicated case. The case is believed to be the first in which a court has been asked to decide when a physician may give up hope, cease treating, and thus precipitate the death of a patient.

Daniel Coburn, Miss Quinlan's court-appointed attorney, said during his opening arguments that he will use every possible legal and courtroom device to fight the bid to turn off her respirator.

To Raise Obstacles

"I'm going to raise every obstacle I can," said Mr. Coburn. "I'm going to raise every objection I can. If people think I'm ridiculous, fine."

With Miss Quinlan's parents, sister and family priest in the courtroom, Mr. Coburn said that talk of "death with dignity" in her case is a "complete shell game. This is euthanasia; one human being, by an act or lack of an act, is going to cause the death of another."

"You can't just extinguish a human life because she's an eyesore," he continued. Miss Quinlan, who weighed about 120 pounds, now weighs about 70, and has assumed a fetal position.

"People have soft-shoed," said Mr. Coburn. "Everyone in my briefs has talked about compassion for the family... This is not a court of love and compassion. This is a court of law. Compassion has no part in this at all. I can feel no compassion for someone who is attempting to engage in euthanasia in the taking of a human life."

Paul Armstrong, the attorney for the Quinlan family, began his opening statement by telling New Jersey Superior Court Judge Robert Muir Jr. that while Joseph Quinlan, Karen's father, filed the original petition, "it is now on behalf of the Quinlan family that I stand before this court. It is the love, faith and courage of the Quinlan family that brings us here today."

Judge Muir on Sept. 22 ordered a continuance in the case until today in order that the attorneys could prepare fuller arguments.

Mr. Armstrong told the judge and the more than 100 persons in the courtroom today that Karen "made statements to the effect that if she were to suffer from a terminal illness she would not want her life prolonged through extraordinary means."

Miss Quinlan, Mr. Armstrong said, made the statements on two occasions about one year apart, following the death from cancer of family friends. The last time she made the statement, he said, was about one month before she became comatose. She went into a coma on April 14.

While doctors have been unable to determine the cause of her coma, friends have said that she was taking tranquilizers and drinking shortly before she lost consciousness, and Dr. Morse testified that there were slight, nonlethal, traces of tranquilizers and quinine in her blood.

The question of whether the use of a respirator in her case is "extraordinary" is one which the court apparently will have to answer. Pressed by Mr. Coburn, Dr. Morse refused to say whether the use of such a device is indeed extraordinary or ordinary.

The Quinlans have contended that because their religion, Roman Catholicism, does not require the use of extraordinary means to maintain a life in a hopeless case, they have the right to order the life-sustaining respirator shut off.

Train Derailed in U.S.

CHARLESTOWN, N.H., Oct. 20 (UPI).—The overnight express train from Washington to Montreal jumped the tracks near here early today. There were no serious injuries among the 95 passengers.

Americans, Most Mobile People, Reducing Their Residence Moves

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The tendency of Americans to migrate to metropolitan areas has reversed in the last five years, according to a new demographic study by the Census Bureau.

The major urban centers of the country lost 1.6 million persons from migration during the 1970-75 period, compared to a growth of 352,000 from 1965 to 1970, the study shows.

And, while the difference in overall mobility rates between the two periods is only slight, there has been a significant slowing of migration since the 1960s and 1960s.

Americans are the world's most mobile population, changing residence at the rate of about 20 per cent a year, compared to about 12 per cent in Europe and about 6 per cent in Japan.

But, according to the latest Census Bureau findings, Americans are becoming slightly less migratory than they have been. As of March, only 51.5 per cent of Americans over the age of 5 changed their abode from 1970 to 1975, compared to 52.9 per cent in the previous five-year period.

The flow of migrants continued in the 1970-75 period, into the South and West. The net gain for the South nearly tripled, to 1.8 million, while that for the West held steady at 700,000. But more people moved out of than into the Northeast and North Central states.

According to Larry Long, who headed the census team that made the survey, the decline in migration rates has demographers puzzled, because there is a tendency for mobility to increase with education level. But apparently that is not happening.

Distribution of Pornography In U.S. Found in Mafia Hands

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Nearly all of the major hard-core pornographic newspapers and periodicals in the United States are distributed by companies controlled by organized-crime members, according to law-enforcement officials, underworld figures and some of the newspaper owners themselves.

The largest of these publications is *Screw*, a weekly tabloid-sized newspaper that has a circulation of 85,000. The total circulation of the dozen leading pornographic papers, all distributed by the same two companies, is about 300,000.

In an interview, Al Goldstein, the editor and publisher of *Screw*, openly discussed the Mafia ties of the two companies that distribute these papers.

"We have no options as to who we deal with," he said. "No legitimate distributor will touch us. I'd deal with Hitler if I had to. I'll deal with anyone I can do business with."

The liberalization of New York City laws has spawned dozens of papers containing sexually explicit articles and pictures. They bear such names as *Pleasure*, *Hooker*, *San Francisco Ball*, *Whips and Chains*, *Hot Stuff* and *Smut*. According to police officials,

Mafia members are involved in the distribution of all of them.

These papers had difficulty finding distributors when they started and ultimately turned to companies connected with organized crime.

Police officials and federal agents said that publishers of such papers have had to give these companies a higher share of profits than is customary or an outright interest in their publications to obtain distribution.

Mr. Goldstein, 39, said that neither of the two distributors he dealt with owned any interest in *Screw*, but he said that he paid them much higher rates than regular publications pay.

Most pornographic papers are distributed nationally by a New York-based company called Star Distributors. In New York City, distribution of pornographic papers is mainly handled by Astro News.

Both Star Distributors and Astro News have strong Mafia ties, according to police officials and underworld sources.

When *Screw* was first published, distributors and operators of newsstands refused to handle the paper out of fear that they would be arrested on obscenity charges, the co-founders said.

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The Superpowers

"The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven," China's foreign minister, Chiao Kuan-hua, told Mr. Kissinger and the rest of his banquet audience in Peking. "The basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. The factors for both revolution and war are increasing." And all of this is painfully true.

But Mr. Chiao used these grim facts as a stick with which to beat détente and—by implication—the Soviet Union. "The stark reality," he continued, "is not that détente has developed to a new stage, but that the danger of a new world war is mounting."

The U.S. secretary of state responded with soft words, but they did go to the heart of the matter. The United States, he said, would resist hegemonism—the Chinese code word for Soviet ambitions—but it "will also make every effort to avoid needless confrontation when it can do so without threatening the security of third countries."

In other words, the United States recognizes—as does China and, presumably, the Soviet Union—that the present disorder under heaven proffers many dangers of outbreaks of violence, civil or international. The world is full of clashing blocs and interests, of seething rebellion by nations and by groups within nations against things as they are. And any one of these explosive potentials could, if the superpowers let it do so, bring on another world war. If détente is only an illusion, as the Chinese (and not a few others) assert, there is little hope that such a global catastrophe could be averted.

But if—in Moscow, in Peking—at least two

of the really great national entities in the world are ready to talk, rather than face up to one another, the worst need not come; local flareups of death and destruction might be prevented, extinguished or at worst contained. And the possibility of bringing some kind of rational order would at least persist.

For it is the three strongest powers—the United States, the Soviet Union and China—that hold the chief practical responsibility for preventing the onset of global war. It is they whose influence and practical help could make violence spread beyond control; it is they, above all the rest, who could launch the terrors of nuclear destruction.

Admittedly, the power of the superpowers is no longer what it was. The ideological ukases that Moscow once could impose upon Marxist governments and parties; the revolutionary zeal China could once export; the material wealth that once made the United States so effective in promoting its principles—none of these have the thrust they once possessed. Hence, in no small part, the disorganization of a world today that once seemed divided into two or three zones of "hegemony." But, by the same token, the acceptance of the three that none is dominant, or can soon be dominant, should make it the easier to reach accommodations.

The risks of the world are still very great. The threat that two of the powers—any two—might collide disastrously, cannot be ruled out. But whatever its "highfalutin" name, to quote Gov. Wallace, détente, among the superpowers, talking together, remains the best hope for humanity.

Watergate Incomplete

Summing up the dark days of Watergate, Henry Ruth, the outgoing special prosecutor, wrote in a personal note attached to his final report: "The national government had offended its people's sense of justice. The citizens wanted to control what would happen, and they eventually did. When vigilance erupted, institutions responded."

However, the prosecutor's official report does not quite bear out Mr. Ruth's concise personal comments. The American people's vigilance was indeed awakened. Institutions did respond. And yet, the response fell short. The follow-through was incomplete.

The nation's most visible institution—the presidency—responded with an unconditional pardon of Richard Nixon, the central character in the Watergate affair. And now the special prosecutor, in winding up his investigations, admits that the identity of the person who erased the crucial 18 1/2 minutes of incriminating conversation between Mr. Nixon and H. R. Haldeman, then his chief of staff, remains unknown.

Mr. Ruth's failure to resolve the mystery is all the more disappointing in light of his unquestioned diligence and integrity in the pursuit of the circuitous Watergate trials. His report effectively underscores the evidence that Mr. Nixon had been early and deeply involved in criminal obstruction of justice.

The report also reminds the American public that many concrete steps are yet to be taken to prevent future abuses of governmental power. For instance, the recommendation that "the President should not

nominate and the Senate should refuse to confirm" as attorney general or other key Justice Department official any person who had been prominently involved in presidential campaign politics strikes at a long-standing custom no less disgraceful because it has been followed by Republican and Democratic presidents alike. More often than not in recent decades, the Justice Department has been degraded by turning over the office of attorney general to the crassest form of political leadership.

If the report evokes a sense of disappointment, it is because the special prosecutor evidently saw no fruitful way of reaching the end of the trail. Mr. Ruth apparently concluded that he did not have strong enough evidence to bring in indictments against the individuals guilty of the various remaining unsolved crimes. Yet, since the report itself points out that only a very small number of persons could have committed the crime involved in the 18 1/2-minute gap, the question remains why the effort to track down the guilty was abandoned. That glaring case, moreover, is merely one of several pieces of unfinished business.

Failure to tie up these troubling loose ends should by no means obscure the contributions made by the special prosecutor in the difficult unraveling of these wide-ranging scandals. It is nevertheless disconcerting that the remaining gaps in the Watergate chronicle may ultimately revive doubts about the nation's capacity to deal effectively with corruption at the summit of power.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Cambodia's Ordeal

Last spring the small group of foreigners in Phnom Penh was expelled at the time of Cambodia's surrender to Communist forces. They brought the outside world news of the ordeal imposed upon all who lived in Cambodia's cities, the forced eviction into the countryside regardless of age, sex or even state of health. Now further details of Communist Cambodia's transformation have come from Prince Norodom Sihanouk's entourage, following the visit Cambodia's nominal head of state was allowed to make to Phnom Penh last month.

The captured leaders of the former Cambodian government, it now turns out, are all dead, either killed by a mob or shot by firing squad. The harshness of this policy of death for defeated enemies is only emphasized by the absence of similar large-scale

vengefulness—so far as is known—in the other two newly Communist-controlled states of Indochina, North Vietnam and Laos.

Phnom Penh, Prince Sihanouk's associates report, is now a "dead city," its former population of 2,000,000 reduced to 50,000, virtually all military. There is even news of an order requiring Cambodians to take new names to prevent scattered families from being reunited. Is there no obligation for the United Nations General Assembly or some other world forum to apply moral pressure for an easing of these barbaric policies?

When Prince Sihanouk visited Phnom Penh, he was so appalled by what he saw that he wept in the privacy of his own quarters. Are there no tears elsewhere in the world for the fate of the Cambodian people?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Oil Sheikh or Partner?

The British government intends to take a separate seat at the forthcoming Paris energy and raw materials conference, rather than integrate with the Nine's delegation, on the grounds that North Sea oil expectations rank Britain as a future producer of petroleum, not as a consumer. Yet it is only four months since the British, by an impressive majority, voted in favor of EEC membership

—"Once and for all," as it was said at the time. How can anyone seriously believe in a European Community or that it can gain any momentum in achieving the joint policies Europe so urgently needs when there is an increasing and cynical tendency to use the Community purely as a vehicle for pursuing selfish national ends and there is a steadily widening gap between pro-European words and nationalistic deeds?"

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zürich).

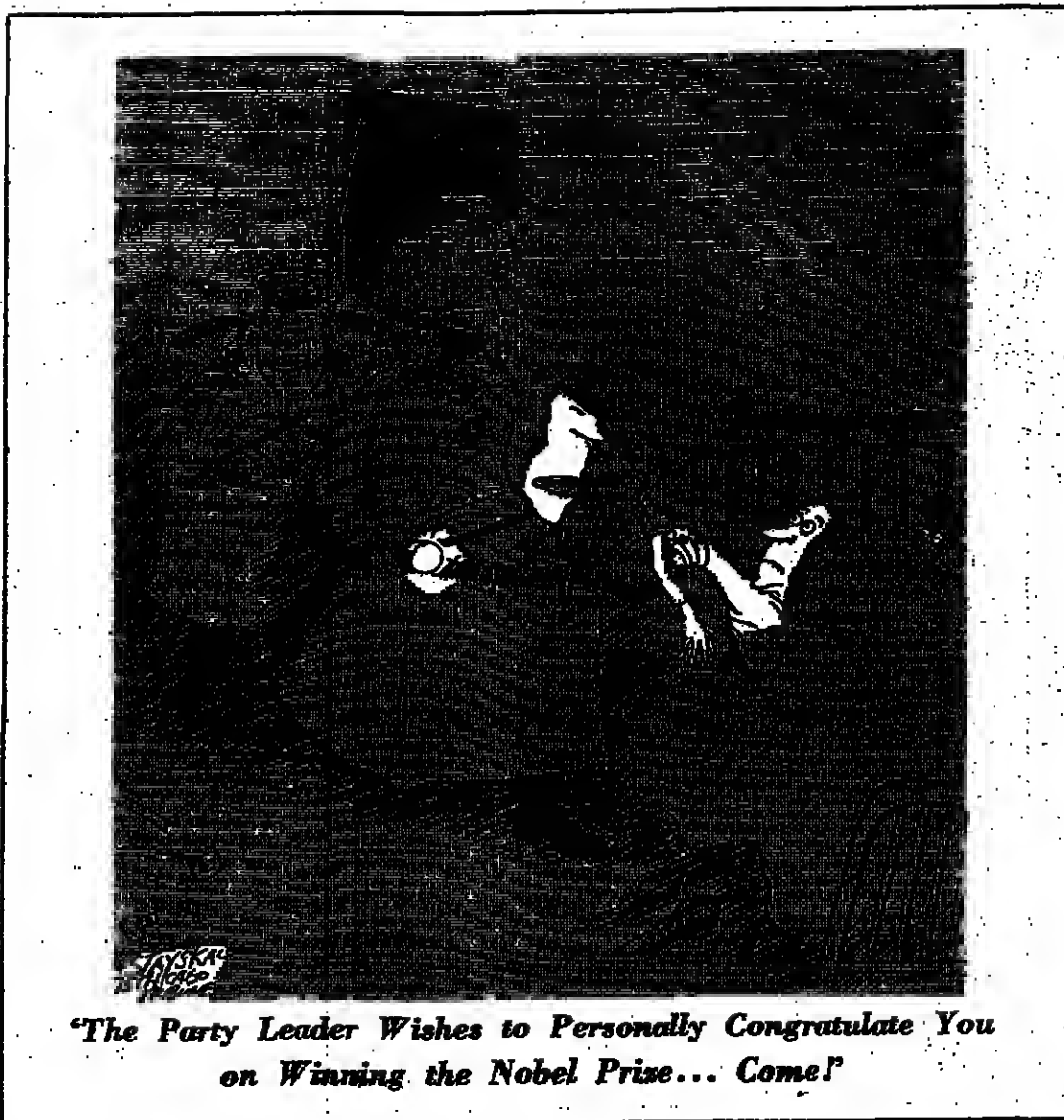
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

OCTOBER 21, 1900
NEW YORK—A strange story comes from Vancouver. Mr. B.O. Leigh-Hunt, an eccentric New Yorker, who made millions gambling in Korea, was gambling on the homeward voyage with Baron de Saint-Laurent, the Belgian Vice-Consul at Shanghai, eventually winning \$12,000 at poker from him. Affected by the Baron's distress and evident inability to pay, Mr. Hunt forgave him the debt, but made him swear on a Bible, before hundreds of witnesses, to renounce card-playing forever.

Fifty Years Ago

OCTOBER 21, 1925
WASHINGTON—The War Department's final answer to the violent and persistent criticism of the aviation service by Colonel William Mitchell, former Chief of the Air Service, came today in the shape of an order directing him to appear before a court-martial to answer to charges of insubordination. Maj. Gen. Charles F. Summerall will preside over the court. Among others on the court will be Major General Robert House, Fred Gladen and Douglas MacArthur.



'The Party Leader Wishes to Personally Congratulate You on Winning the Nobel Prize... Come!'

Enter the 'L-Shaped Curve'

By Yves Lauhan

PARIS—No economist worth his salt can pretend to a reputation until he has invented a curve or an "effect."

The time has come to enrich the economic vocabulary with a new curve. The "L-Shaped Curve" describes the process by which, after a recession, the curve of economic growth remains flat instead of turning up again.

For two-and-a-half years, for example, the West German economy has been gradually slipping into the current recession. Seemingly impervious to recovery programs, business activity has remained stubbornly low. Barring unexpected changes before the end of the year, the West German economy will soon have suffered through three successive years of economic stagnation. After two years of decline, the U.S. economy finally seems to be reviving, even though the economic indicators are still contradictory. In any event, the upturn, if it does occur, will for a long time be nothing more than catching up with previous levels of activity. Indeed, the forecasts for 1980 made by President Ford's economic advisers at the beginning of 1975 could be straight from a zero-growth model.

No Guarantee

The economies of Italy, Great Britain, and Japan are in similar or worse straits. What this all demonstrates abundantly is that economic forecasts can no longer share the robust optimism of many futurists. There is no guarantee that a return to steady growth is actually ahead.

The question boils down to whether or not the increase in oil prices in December, 1973, and the unusually severe recession that followed have permanently altered the world economy. In other words, have conditions of production, consumption, and trade been radically modified or, to the contrary, has the turmoil on the economy scene in the last 18 months been only superficial and transitory?

If there has not been a radical change, there is little to worry about. The recession will fade away and a new boom will set in, followed perhaps by a similar cycle. But another possibility is that we live now in an entirely different economic environment characterized by little or no growth.

Five Factors

How could the "L-Shaped Curve" happen? At least five factors could help to bring it about.

1) The garrote effect: In December, 1973, oil producers multiplied by four or even six, depending on the reference used, the income they derived from oil. The result was a large-scale transfer of resources from the industrialized nations to the oil producers, particularly to those of the Persian Gulf. These

transfers had a net deflationary impact of \$50 billion in 1974, the difference between oil receipts and imports in the producing countries. The system could correct itself and the distortion would disappear if there were no further hikes in oil prices.

But then the garrote effect comes into play. Each time the industrialized economies adjust to higher oil prices and strike a new balance between investment and consumption, oil prices are raised again. Surplus resources are squeezed from the system and a new deflationary gap is created.

2) Under-utilization of capital resources: In the last 20 years, and especially since 1968 (return to convertibility and removal of obstacles to trade and payments), world conditions have been favorable, probably more favorable than in any other period in history, for an optimum use of capital resources. This situation contributed in large measure to the high growth rate the world enjoyed in the period. Since December, 1973, however, the risk has developed that capital will henceforth be invested not on the basis of strict economic considerations, e.g., profitability, but instead for reasons of economic nationalism. For a time, it was the common wisdom of many economists that the oil crisis could be weathered so long as the oil-producing countries spent most, if not all, of their added receipts on capital equipment. This is not nearly good enough.

Efficiency

What matters is not the sale of capital equipment to anyone at any terms. The important thing is that the equipment be used efficiently, as close as possible to the optimum. The neo-mercantilists seem to forget this.

3) The siphon effect: Increases in raw material prices will necessarily entail a relative drop in the price of work. In other words, labor's share of added value will decline. Considered from yet another angle, a large chunk of added value that previously went to advanced nations, high raw material consumers, will now flow on to raw material producers.

4) A relative decline in consumption: It is unlikely that private consumption will continue as in past years to be the prime mover behind economic growth. In most advanced countries private consumption is already leveling off as the needs of the middle class and, increasingly, the working class (cars, televisions, household appliances) are being satisfied.

Consumer expectations, moreover, have been shaken. The rapid expansion of the last five or six years was nurtured on the blind belief of the consumer in uninterrupted growth. The present crisis has eroded this belief. Millions have lost jobs or suffered income reductions. The hard

times will not be forgotten overnight. The future will be regarded with suspicion and doubt. As economists are fond of saying, the propensity to save will increase and the propensity to spend will decline.

5) An increase in nonproductive expenditures: Most Western countries are now incurring large budget deficits in the fight against unemployment and the business slowdown. In some cases, for example in West Germany, the amount is staggering. But the point is that this means that huge sums are diverted, even if for highly commendable reasons, from the productive sector, i.e., from taxpayers, who produce goods and services, to the nonproductive unemployed. The result of these heavy transfers over a period of time will be a drop in productivity and investment and, finally, a decline in economic growth.

NEW YORK—Two years ago, on the night of Oct. 20, 1973, millions of Americans felt that their country's experiment in freedom under law hung in the balance. It really only took two years. So distant has it become for most of us, and so unlikely, that it feels more like 10 since the Saturday Night Massacre.

The report of the Watergate special prosecution force, just issued, encourages us to reflect on the meaning of that extraordinary episode. There is, first, the inescapable conclusion that President Nixon assured his own destruction when he ordered the firing of Archibald Cox as special prosecutor, and Elliot Richardson and then William French Smith resigned as attorney general.

The immediate response was an avalanche of telegrams pouring in on Washington. Congress was impelled to begin the process of impeachment. The telegrams helped persuade the troubled members of Cox's staff to stay on the job. Two years later, they remain moved by the experience. Their reports speak of the telegrams and say "Americans rose in anger," offended in their "sense of justice."

The Storm

Bending to comply with the court order that he had solemnized so hard to avoid, he produced some of the tapes subpoenaed by Cox, and one turned out to be devastating. On March 21, 1975, President Nixon had told John Dean to get him money to keep the cover on Watergate. Once that tape reached the prosecutors, and then Congress, there was no turning back on the road to Nixon's fall.

In retrospect it all seems inevitable. But it was not so far from it. The special prosecutor's report makes clearer than any previous publication the immense amount of thought and professional legal work that preceded that confrontation with the president of the United States.

Within a week after taking office as special prosecutor on May 25, 1973, Cox by telephone and letter had begun meticulous efforts to obtain the White House evidence on Watergate. It was grinding work, met with delays and unhelpful promises by White House counsel, by a pattern of evasion and deception.

Cox never sought confrontation. When asked at a very early press conference what he would do if President Nixon did not cooperate as promised, he replied that he was not ready to consider that: "I am an optimist. And I think I am right."

But when the White House barred him from the evidence,

'I Think (Chou's) Dying' Kissinger's Indiscretion

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—At a banquet in a foreign country, the U.S. secretary of state—just making conversation with some people he did not know—chatted about the Premier of China, to whose country he was about to pay a visit.

"He's very ill," the secretary of state confided to his Canadian listeners, holding center stage with his inside habits. "I think he's dying."

In one of fate's exquisite ironies—the wiretapper buggered a speaker's microphone had been left open at the table, and all the Kissinger table talk was broadcast to a press room.

Not since "Uncle Sam," the kiddie radio hero of the 1930s, said "That should hold the little bastards" into a supposedly dead mike—and thereupon disappeared from the airwaves—has there been a similar episode.

Uncle Henry

When Uncle Henry's open-mike remarks were reported, the secretary expressed dismay at the invasion of his privacy, and the press dutifully began a soul-searching about whether it was ethical to write about all that had been so widely overheard. Nobody pointed to the emperor's nakedness; that it was uncouthly indiscreet of Kissinger to be making that kind of conversation, especially outside the country.

The attention centered on Kissinger's estimation of his former leader, Richard Nixon, as "unpleasant" and "artificial," hardly an original insight, but fascinating to foreign nationals at a dinner table who are not accustomed to hearing U.S. secretaries of state running down past presidents or commenting on the relative spiciness of previous first ladies.

Being a cynosure is fun, and there is pleasure in putting down the man who put you up, especially when you used to be his most fawning and obsequious courtier. But last week's public exposure of the private table talk lifts the lid on the current state of the Nixon-Kissinger political relationship, which has been deteriorating this year.

No Trust

They never trusted each other, and both were right. Without telling the president, a Kissinger secretary on a "dead key" eavesdropped on every conversation with Nixon; without telling Kissinger, Nixon taped everything. A former top White House official recalled just the other day, "Henry was the main reason why Nixon installed the taping system in the first place."

After the fall, when Mr. Ex

became certain that foreign policy was his historic salvation and legacy, and hungry for Henry's current briefings, the word was passed to lay off the criticism and indeed to "give Henry a pat on the back whenever you see you can."

But at the Vladivostok summit Kissinger sought to tout Ford as Nixon's expense ("He would not look Brezhnev in the eye"). A few months, word of Kissinger's way of ingratiating himself with dinner partners by denigrating his old boss drifted out to the Chancellery, and Nixon's close support began to fray.

Not long ago, as the secretary of state basked in the adoration of shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East, Ford received a message from Nixon warning the President of the danger of Kissinger's hubris, and the need to cut him down to more supernal size.

And even after Henry's call with "profuse apologies" after last week's dinner-table revelations, Nixon's friends let it be known that his attorneys would examine with care the Kissinger replies to 72 questions on wiretapping submitted by lawyers if the egregiously-tapped Martin Halperin, if Dr. K. tries to put the buck on everything to Mr. N. he might find himself without corroboration.

Loose-lips

Curiously, that wiretapping is not a financial incentive to Kissinger to cling to his present job. His long-time personal lawyer in New York, Charles Maw, has been on the public payroll with ear and driver as "secretary of state for security assistance," but the primary security he assists is Henry's; together with the Justice Department lawyers assigned to defend him, the legal costs run well in six figures yearly, which the secretary prefers the taxpayer to pick up.

This week, at the banquet table in Peking, the U.S. representative will have only pleasant, non-artificial recollections of Nixon because that is what those he likes to hear. But last week's indiscretion about Chou En-lai, that callous "I think he's dying" was surely heard half a world away—raises a new question about Kissinger's stewardship.

For the remark was neither vernal nor amoral, traits which the Kissingerophiles claim are offset by his brilliance and meticulous care. To say anything like that, just to show off to some dinner partners, is both stupid and careless. And whom the god would destroy, they first make careless.

One Day in October

By Anthony Lewis

Cox pushed on. Against much advice, he decided to press for some of the tapes soon as their evidence was disclosed. He and his staff did enormous research and analysis in a largely uncharted area of the law, executive privilege. And the careful work counted when he went to court.

Because Richard Nixon's criminality eventually became clear to just about everyone, the difficulty of the special prosecutor's legal battle may be underestimated. In the summer of 1973 the Washington mind was still clouded by awe of the presidency. The notion of compelling evidence from a president seemed far-out to many. The idea of impeachment was fantasy to all but a few.

Moreover, the White House had immense power over the bureaucracy. Nixon's chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig, did not stop at bullying to try to protect his master. Attorney General Richardson felt that pressure, and the report paints him as ambiguous in his relationship to Cox. It discloses a most dubious Richardson proposal that Cox agree in secret to new, narrower guidelines for his office.

The prosecutors also had to reckon with the fact that lawyers on the other side did not always have a nice sense of

propriety—a condition that continued after Cox was succeeded by Leon Jaworski. The report reminds us that after the tape of March 21 had been turned over, but before the public knew its contents, Nixon's lawyer-politician, James St. Clair, issued a statement saying "categorically" that the tapes did not support John Dean's sworn testimony against the President. But the

What, then, are the lessons of that October weekend two years ago?

Reward

One is that professional skill and patience and hard work pay their reward. If Cox and his staff had not been so able and diligent they could easily have failed. A dozen procedural holes also the way in the tapes case. Under Jaworski, until the tapes case led directly to Nixon's fall, so, in a sense the tapes spoke for a system of law, not men.

But plainly there was more to that Saturday night and its aftermath. If all depended on public attitudes and they in turn depended on the public's reading of one man's character, I am convinced myself that the character of Archibald Cox was essential to the result. Richard Nixon and his men never understood it. They assumed that Cox must be corrupted, like them, when he was so straight as to approach malice.

When he first took the job, Washington mail dismissed Archibald Cox as too soft and too naïve enough. When a friend told him that on June 3, 1973, said: "I think sometimes it's effective not to be naïve. In a nasty world—although it is take a little while for people to realize that."

But Investors Are Wary

Egypt Hopes Foreign Capital Will Start Streaming in Soon

By Jonathan C. Randal

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (UPI)—In spite of Egypt's great economic difficulties, optimistic Egyptians insist that with the second Sinai disengagement arranged, foreign capital should now start flowing to Cairo. An "open door" policy is welcoming outside investment after 20 years of state capitalism. But foreign development experts are skeptical.

Major U.S., West European and Japanese manufacturers have sent representatives here to explore the possibilities, but so far no one has taken the plunge of making heavy investments in Egypt.

Foreign capital is frightened less by risk of war than by the economy's meanness and the government's reluctance to modernize and reform. Potential investors are discouraged by official vagueness about repatriation of profits, the complications of a currency with three different exchange rates, rumors of devaluation, government policies which restrict a no-discriminatory rule, artificially low interest rates and an inadequate level of savings.

There are other deterrents. The infrastructure simply might not be able to handle the burden resulting from major foreign investment. Complaints from visiting businessmen about the state of telecommunications did bring the promise of 600 new telephones, roads, ports, telephones? Housing is inadequate for Egypt's own middle class, let alone a large foreign business community. Apartments and houses are almost worthless in the days of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's Egyptian Socialism now rent for as much as similar properties on New York's upper East Side.

The small private manufacturers are hostile, feeling threatened by foreign competition. The bureaucracy has many leftist and Nasserist with no enthusiasm for economic liberalization.

But perhaps the most important problem is posed by administrative inertia. As Washington's fiscal year drew to a close, U.S. experts in Cairo had to rush projects left said money appropriated but not spent be lost because Egyptian civil servants were unable to master interministerial planning. "The Egyptians are the fore-

most practitioners of creative inefficiency," a development specialist lamented. "They could teach a seminar in decision-avoidance."

"You can give [President Anwar] Sadat all the power he wants and it'll still be like pushing strings—there's simply no follow-through."

There is, the late President Nasser's style did not improve matters. He compartmentalized responsibility to prevent the creation of alternative power bases. The public sector, accounting for 85 per cent of the nation's industrial production, is a "Wasserherberg." It is also notably inefficient. Among a variety of examples:

A publicly owned plant in the Helwan industrial complex south of Cairo assembles 10,000 Fiat cars a year. But it is an industrial rule-of-thumb that the break-even point is reached only when annual production totals at least 100,000. Each car costs \$12,000 to build and sells for \$7,000. Those with enough influence to get the right license can import the same model for \$2,300.

Some problems are Kafkian. Egypt has 350,000 university graduates and not enough for them to do. A cabinet member said that his ministry has college graduates packed eight to a room without even desks to lend. Pretense to their enforced idleness.

At the same time, there is a shortage of competent foremen, middle-management personnel and the craftsmen—from plumbers to welders and electricians—needed by modern industry. They are off working for hard currency in Libya and along the Persian Gulf.

All 15 of last year's graduates in orthopedic surgery at Cairo University Medical School have left Egypt, drawn by Persian Gulf salaries 10 times higher than those at home. These days thousands of peasants from the Nile Delta, Egypt's breadbasket, line up before the Iraqi Embassy in hopes of being chosen to start a new life on land being offered by a major Egyptian project, the rebuilding of the Suez cities destroyed by war, proceeds apiece, but foreign experts deprecate it as construction for construction's sake.

An expert said, "We've known the Egyptians were capable of building since the pyramids, but is any of that new construction economically productive or is it just pouring concrete?"

The Suez reconstruction program calls for duty-free ports where Arab oil money, Western know-how and Egyptian manpower would combine to produce a plethora of goods for export. These have yet to materialize. Such investors as exist are more interested in Egypt's internal market.

Granted, annual per-capita income is only \$200, to \$250, but the market is constantly expanding. Projections of Egypt's population by the year 2000 range from 58 million to 90 million.

Given all this, some Egyptians place their faith for economic redemption in Suez tolls, tourism and/or oil. Each field is unaffected by the ills afflicting the remainder of the economy, but each has its own problems.

The canal will be lucky to earn \$500 million in its first year of resumed operations—and that only if traffic perks up considerably now that war-risk insurance has been eased. A Japanese-financed project to deepen the canal so that 260,000-ton super-tankers could use it might boost income to \$1.2 billion by 1980, but only if the sponsors are right in believing that the age of the super-tanker is not waning.

Tourism could well pay off. But experts question the wisdom of concentrating on luxury hotels and failing to provide second-class hostels.

As for oil, the government has high hopes for the 28 drilling concessions granted to Western companies since the 1973 war. And the nationalized oil industry is determined to produce a million barrels a day by 1980. For the time being, however, production is at a quarter of that level.

So there are no easy outs. Some Egyptians seriously believe the government should encourage the Sudan to accept as many as 2 million Egyptian farmers as settlers.

"What we need," an intellectual said, "is imagination and more imagination. Do you realize that every day a letter arrives, every day the telephone works, every day out of 10 tries, every morning I turn on the faucet and water pours out—do you realize I consider that an Egyptian miracle?"



BIG DAY IN VIENTIANE—Young Laotian men drumming up cheers recently to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the nation's declaration of independence from France.

As Pathet Lao Presses Changes

Vientiane, Under Reds, a City of Contrasts

By Fox Butterfield

VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 20 (UPI)—In the whitewashed U.S. Embassy here, once reportedly more powerful than the Laotian government itself, the few remaining Laotian secretaries have been singing a new patriotic anti-American song that the Communist-led Pathet Lao ordered them to learn.

"Before we used to fight with the American aggressors," the secretaries sing, giggling with embarrassment. "Bang! Bang! Bang! went the guns."

After work, say the secretaries—who, like all Laotian women, are now required to wear the traditional long skirt—they must attend re-education seminars until 10 or 11 p.m. Neighborhood

officials carefully check their presence.

The songs and the seminar are part of the Communist attempt since taking power in May to remake a gentle, isolated people. The evident goal is to build a nationalistic, highly mobilized and rigidly disciplined society.

Few politically sensitive Laotians doubt that the Communists are determined to succeed. Critics have been arrested, and the entire senior officer corps of the former Royal Army has been sent to special re-education camps.

In some ways, however, the Pathet Lao has moved gradually. As a result, Vientiane is a city of contrasts, half in its somnolent past, half in a Communist future.

Early in the morning young Buddhist monks in saffron robes who are on their mandatory year of religious life wander the dusty streets begging for food. When the searing sun is higher in the sky, U.S. and European hippies wander the same streets looking for cheap meals in restaurants.

Marijuana on Sale

It is small wonder that Laos remains a popular place among the youthful travelers. Although such old bars as the infamous White Rose have been closed, marijuana is still for sale in the market and opium can be had for the asking. A four-course French meal costs only \$1.

The Pathet Lao has made no effort to bar the hippies, but it has produced an air of vice and all signs of decadent Western culture.

Pathet Lao soldiers present a far from menacing aspect. Most appear to be boys barely 15 or 16 years old and seldom over 5 feet tall. According to knowledgeable Laotians many are from the countryside or members of hill tribes.

Many Laotians, especially those once associated with the Americans, find life frightening. One who used to work as a correspondent for a U.S. news service declined to meet an old American friend. "They are watching me all the time," he said through an interpreter.

A woman member of the royal family who is a close relative of the former Prince Souvanna Phouma, went to him to plead for his protection.

She had worked for the U.S. Agency for International Development, and after it was forced to close the Communists sent soldiers to her house to ask her to show them how to use some of the equipment. They offered her a salary of 9,000 kip a month, or about \$5, plus a small amount of rice, but she had found another job that paid more than 10 times that.

"I will starve if I go to work for you," she told the soldiers, who replied: "You have no choice. You must come back and show us how to work the machines." Prince Souvanna Phouma advised.

Phillips Lord, 73, Is Dead; Created 'Gangbusters'

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Phillips H. Lord, 73, the creator of "Gangbusters," "Mr. District Attorney," "David Harding Counterespionage," and many other major radio shows of the 1930s and 1940s, died yesterday at his home in Maine.

A flamboyant, around-the-clock worker in his heyday, Mr. Lord captivated the country with his creations and made a fortune in radio when the medium was young. He wrote, produced and acted the parts in some of his shows.

"Gangbusters," which went on the air in 1936, was a hit for more than 12 years. It was full of roaring-car, rat-a-tat machine-gun imagery based on true stories from the files of the FBI. Mr. Lord had the cooperation of J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI director.

"Mr. District Attorney," a 1939 creation, also enjoyed a long run. It, too, was based on true stories, most of them from the office of the then New York district attorney, Thomas Dewey, who gave his cooperation somewhat reluctantly, according to contemporary accounts.

Wine Poison Toll 14 in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Officials widened their search today for poisonous Chinese wine after the number of victims in hospitals rose to 54 and the death toll to 14.

The search is for wine shops carrying liquor adulterated with methyl alcohol.

Police last week cracked down on two major manufacturing centers of the poisonous wine, discovered a wine shop believed to be a principal supplier of fake Chinese wine labels and raided a printing factory, seizing more than 30 boxes of fake wine labels.

Syria Paper Belittles Egypt Planes' Pullout

DAMASCUS, Oct. 20 (AP)—A Syrian newspaper reported today that Egypt's withdrawal of air force units from Syria involved only three MIG-17 jets and four pilots.

The paper *Al-Bathra* (October) claimed that the withdrawal was part of the final agreement with Israel "which committed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to the move." Tishrin said that Syria can do without the "symbolic" Egyptian unit.

Army Ended Reign

How Sorcery Failed Chad's Slain President

By Dial Torgerson

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Oct. 20.—No one in Chad was overly surprised when the President ordered a prominent Chadian woman arrested for trying to put a hex on the presidency.

The late President Ngab'o Tombalbaye accused the woman, Kalthouma Guebang, of buying a black goat and planning to kill it in the street so that he, thus hexed, would die.

Mrs. Guebang, former president of the Chad Women's Union, was promptly jailed—and she was still in prison in April when Mr. Tombalbaye was killed during an army coup.

But there are those in Chad who will tell you today that the real reason he died was that someone else killed a black goat in the street.

European-educated college professor who returned from his initiation feeling "born free." In the bush, he said, ailments disappeared, dirty water was drunk without harm and no one caught malaria.

He had boarded a truck in N'Djamena to return to his home village. He was wearing pants and a shirt when he left here. Three months later his French wife stared in disbelief when he returned in a jute cloth, carrying two curved knives and a staff in which he had carved ritual symbols.

The professor is back in his suit now. "But he keeps the staff in the back of his Land Rover," his wife said, "and sleeps

with the knives under the bed." Last Christmas citizens were alerted that the spirit of their ancestors would speak the next day over Chad radio. In which of a dozen native dialects? Chadians wondered.

"This is the spirit of your ancestors speaking," a sepulchral voice said Dec. 26, in perfect French, Chad's official language. "We, your ancestors, have chosen Ngab'o Tombalbaye to be your guide."

Mr. Tombalbaye was a short, slim man of 37, who grew more paranoid as his troubles multiplied, slept little, drank too much and hid money in cardboard boxes.

Multiple Rebellions

Control of his immense, poverty-stricken country—which stretches from the Libyan Sahara south to the forests of Equatorial Africa—gradually slipped from his hands. Muslim nomads, denied a voice in a government run by and for Mr. Tombalbaye's south Chad farmers, rose in multiple rebellions and by 1975 controlled three-fourths of the nation. But it was his threat against the army that finally brought Mr. Tombalbaye down.

After he arrested two high officers and cried in shrill radio broadcasts that he would "completely reorganize the army," soldiers fought past his security men and seized him. They told him to climb aboard a truck with other prisoners. But he walked away—until a burst of gunfire cut him down.

Saigon to Allow Foreigners' Exit

HONG KONG, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Americans and other foreigners who could not get out of South Vietnam when the country fell to the Communists on April 30 will now be permitted to leave, the North Vietnam news agency said today.

The report, monitored in Hong Kong, said "A number of U.S. and other foreigners, most of them missionaries," could not leave South Vietnam after April 30 but did not give their exact number.

It also said that South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government "agrees to allow the said persons to repatriate according to their wish." The report said the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees "has accepted to assist in their repatriation." It added that the repatriation would be carried out this month or early next month.

Indonesia Says Timor Allies Gain

JAKARTA, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—The Indonesian armed forces daily said today that pro-Indonesian troops could expect to control the whole of Portuguese Timor by the end of this month.

Angkatan Bersenjata said that in the present offensive, forces of the Timor Democratic Union (UDT) and Apodeti parties, both committed to joining the colony to Indonesia, had met no significant resistance from troops of the rival Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (Fretilin).

"According to plan, the UDT-Apodeti forces will continue to advance on Dili [the capital] so that they can expect to control the whole of Portuguese Timor by the end of this month," the newspaper said. It added that the pro-Indonesian grouping, which includes two minor parties, now holds five towns captured from Fretilin last week.

Vorster Is Given Apology by Smith

PRETORIA, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has apologized to South African Prime Minister John Vorster for any embarrassment caused by his assertion in a television interview that the Vorster policy of détente had blocked a Rhodesia settlement.

A statement issued tonight after a meeting held between the two leaders said that Mr. Smith also assured Mr. Vorster that he had not meant to imply in the interview that South Africa was interfering in Rhodesia's internal affairs.

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Beirut Factions Resume Fighting; 13 Are Killed

BEIRUT, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Sniper fire and kidnappings kept the streets of Beirut deserted and tense today following another night of rocket, mortar and machine-gun battles between rival militias.

The violence shattered what had seemed to be a slow return to normalcy in the city. The last week or so had been relatively calm.

The fighting claimed at least 13 dead and raised to nearly 600 dead and 1,400 wounded the number of casualties since the current round of clashes between rightist Christian and leftist Muslim militias erupted five weeks ago.

A meeting to discuss political reforms that the Moslem groups have demanded was postponed as Christian, Moslem and government officials held emergency talks on the deteriorating security situation.

Rightist Phalangist party leader Pierre Gemayel repeated his militia's position that there can be no talks with the left on political reform until "complete security is restored."

Main Rebel Route Cut, Oman Says

BEIRUT, Oct. 20 (UPI)—An Omani spokesman said today that the main supply route for guerrillas in Dhofar Province has been cut off and that "the beginning of the end" is in sight for Oman's 10-year-old guerrilla war.

"Omani troops are now firmly in control of the main supply line which runs through western Dhofar. Guerrilla gangs farther east have now been cut off from all food and ammunition," an Omani Defense Department spokesman said.

The Iraqi News Agency said that the executive committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman had sent messages to Arab heads of state and to the Arab League notifying them of the Omani campaign against the "liberated" western region.

China-Albania Accord

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP)—China and Albania have signed in Peking a protocol for cooperation in technology and technical science, the New China News Agency reported.

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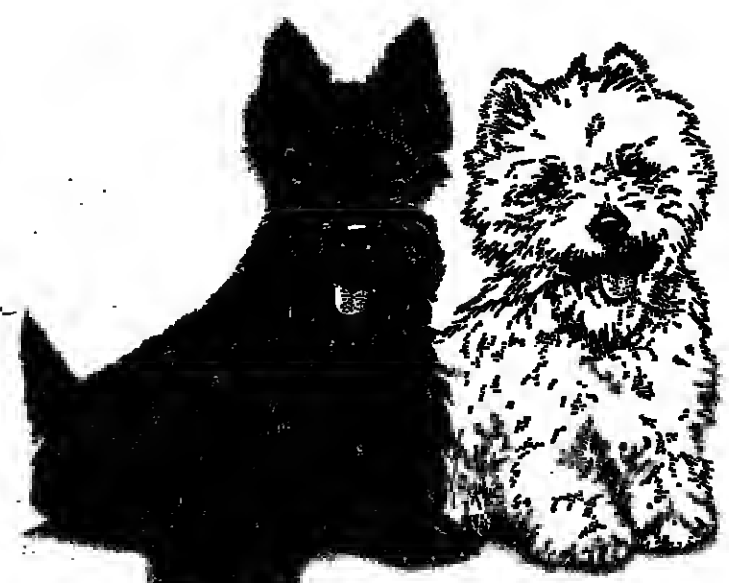
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PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1975

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European Slump Seen Continuing Growth Rate Slowing for British Wages

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, Oct. 20 (NYT)—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is predicting a slower-than-expected recovery in the industrialized West next year and an especially dark time for Western Europe.

Late '76 Upturn Is Set by OECD

Those reports said President Ford would speak on energy, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on monetary problems, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the world economic situation and summit-recession measures, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson on North-South relations and foreign aid, and Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro on East-West trade.

West German Upturn Tied To Curb on Wage Increases

By James Furlong

BONN, Oct. 20 (AP)—The West German economy probably will turn upward soon but the upswing cannot last unless workers settle for unchanged or smaller real wages next year, five leading economic research institutes said today.

\$6-Limit Agreement Is Partly Responsible

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—British pay increases are slowing, partly because of the government's limit of \$6 a week on all wage rises.

The Department of Employment said today that the index for basic weekly wages in September was 184.5, up only 0.3 per cent from 184.1 in August, the smallest monthly rise in two years, and up 26.7 per cent from year-earlier levels.

Since the government's anti-inflation program, including pay curbs, went into effect Aug. 1 the index of basic weekly wages has risen only 0.6 per cent, or about 4 per cent at an annual rate. The record annual rise set earlier this year was 33.5 per cent in the 12 months ended in May.

However, the slow rise in basic wages over the last two months is also due to the absence of any major contract settlements. Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey warned last week that at least pay statistics will be "influenced by settlements for big groups of lower-paid workers for whom an increase of up to \$6 a week is a good deal more than 10 per cent."

Statistics on average earnings—which include overtime and bonuses as well as basic wages—also indicated a slowdown in pay rises. The index for average earnings for August, the latest month for which figures are available, was 238.4, up 1 per cent from 237.1 a month earlier and up 25.8 per cent from August 1974. It was estimated that earlier this year average earnings were more than 30 per cent above year-earlier levels. The 12-month increase through July had been 27.6 per cent.

The slowing of the rise in average earnings, which is expected to continue, not only reflects the limit to all wage increases but also the slump in British economic activity that should reduce overtime and bonus payments.

The index of basic wages is based on July 1975 equals 100, while the index for average earnings, which is seasonally adjusted, is based on January 1970 equals 100.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Shell Tanker Outlook Improves

The Royal Dutch/Shell group is registering very substantial losses on its tanker operations, but its tanker prospects still have improved somewhat in recent months, Sir Frank McFadden, chairman of Shell Transport, said in an interview with the Daily Telegraph. Sir Frank attributed the improved prospects to a previously reported contract under which Shell tankers will transport crude oil from the Midwest, Africa and the Caribbean to a 200,000-barrel-a-day refinery that is being built at Garyville, Louisiana, by Esol Ltd. This arrangement, he said, will absorb a large part of Shell's tanker surplus. As a result, Shell will probably be in balance with its tankers a bit sooner than it previously had expected.

Borden Sees Third-Quarter Gain

Borden Inc. expects third-quarter income to be about 15-per-cent higher than the 1974 period's 72 cents a share. Chairman A.R. Marsel says the third-quarter gain would produce an increase of 8 per cent in nine-month results over the year-ago period when earnings totaled \$2.11 a share.

Chrysler-Mitsubishi Car Deal

Chrysler Corp. has agreed to double sales on its U.S. network of Japanese compact cars to 10,000 units a month as of next year, Mitsubishi Motor Corp. says. Chrysler, which has a business and capital link-up with Mitsubishi, is selling about 5,000 Mitsubishi cars monthly through its Dodge network under the name Dodge Colt. Chrysler agreed to add another Mitsubishi model to its sales in the U.S. market through its Plymouth division with the trade name Plymouth Arrow, Mitsubishi says.

Maserati to Resume Production

Maserati, the Italian maker of luxury cars put into liquidation by its French parent company Citroën last May, will resume production in January for an output of 400 units in 15 months. Argentine-born industrialist Alessandro de Tommaso, who took over the firm with the aid of an Italian state financing group, GEF, says the final agreement for the Maserati takeover will be signed by the end of this month while reorganization plans will be completed by the end of the year. By the end of January, Maserati will employ 300 workers. The total manpower will be raised to 600 by April.

Burns Reviewing His Position on N.Y.C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns, who has opposed direct federal aid for New York City, said today he is reviewing his position and might have different recommendations later this week.

Mr. Burns made the comments while testifying before the Senate Banking Committee.

Asked by committee chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., if he had changed his position after last Friday's near default by New York City, Mr. Burns said he had not yet, but was in the process of reviewing his position. Mr. Burns is scheduled to testify Thursday before the House Banking Committee on the New York City situation and he said he would finish his review by then.

President Ford and Treasury Secretary William Simon are also opposed to federal aid for the city, but the Senate and House Banking Committees are

starting work on legislation to help the city. Mr. Burns previously warned a default by New York City on its securities would have serious consequences for the entire country.

In New York, Gov. Hugh Carey's staff is working with Democratic legislative aides in the U.S. Senate on a proposal to have the federal government guarantee the city's borrowings for a limited period of time—perhaps a year to three years—and establish a special panel to monitor the city's budget.

Although most details of the legislation have yet to be refined, the federal government guarantee has been described as \$5 billion is the necessary amount of debt that would have to be guaranteed to meet the city's borrowing requirements for a full year.

This sum could be guaranteed for that period or for longer, depending upon how much time that it is determined the city

needs to make the necessary budget cuts to restore investor confidence. State Controller Arthur Levitt sent a telegram to President Ford disputing the contention by Ron Nessen, Mr. Ford's press secretary, that budget cuts this year would restore the city's access to the money market.

"No matter how much the city reduces its budget, it cannot find sufficient cash to meet its expenditures unless it has access to the capital market," he said. "Unless the federal government guarantees the borrowing, the city will surely default on its obligations."

His telegram pointed to one other worrisome factor. The state itself, and the state authorities and independent agencies, have upcoming borrowing needs that do not, right now, have much chance of being met by the normal credit markets.

The state housing finance agency, which barely escaped default on \$60 million worth of borrowing last week, has \$100 million more a month of borrowing for each of the next several months, for instance. It and the other state agencies have to borrow some \$3 billion by next June 30, Mr. Levitt said.

He also said that some of the other cities in the state were in jeopardy because of waiting investor confidence in the security of the notes and bonds as a result of fallout from the city's fiscal crisis.

Besides these obligations, State Budget Director Peter Goldmark Jr. has estimated that the state must borrow \$200 million in December and as much as \$600 million before the close of its fiscal year on March 31. Besides the \$250 million that is scheduled to borrow next month for the city's needs.

After April 1, the state must borrow up to \$4 billion for its own expenses—and all these borrowings, Mr. Goldmark has said, remain in doubt as long as the city's fiscal crisis is unresolved.

U.S. May Reject New Accord on Cocoa

By Victor Lusich

GENEVA, Oct. 20 (NYT)—A conference of cocoa producers and consumer nations completed here Saturday night the draft of an international price-stabilization pact that the U.S. delegation warned would probably be unacceptable to Washington.

The United States, the world's biggest consumer of cocoa, was cited in raising objections to the accord reached in the final hours of the four-week session by the Ivory Coast, the third most important producer after Ghana and Brazil.

But conference sources said that the Ivory Coast was likely to fall into line with the other producers as the \$5-nation coalition in accepting the accord, while there was uncertainty whether the United States would on the other consumer countries in approving the pact.

While the United States viewed a too high the minimum-maximum price range of 35-55 cents a pound for cocoa beans written into the accord, the African producers held out for higher prices. The current market price is actually a bit above the 55-cent maximum, conference officials say.

The new accord is not expected to have an immediate impact on the price of a chocolate bar for the individual consumer because

of the uncertainty over when provisions for influencing the market can become effective.

The cocoa negotiations, which were being formally completed today at a final plenary session, were the first of a series of major export interest to developing countries since U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger promised in his Sept. 1 speech to the United Nations that Washington would take a new look at price-stabilization commodity accords.

The United States has been traditionally wary of agreements that interfere with the normal formation of prices through the free interplay of supply and demand. However, the developing countries have been calling for growing assistance for international accords to guarantee their revenues from the raw materials

they supply to the industrialized world.

Washington approached the cocoa negotiations with the "political will" to reach an accord, U.S. sources stress. While warning that U.S. approval was doubtful, the American delegation said that Washington would carefully examine the proposed pact before reaching a final judgment.

The proposed three-year pact, with a clause allowing its extension for two years, is to replace the current \$5-nation cocoa agreement that expires on Sept. 30, 1976.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Am. Home Products				Prizer			
		1975	1974			1975	1974
Third Quarter		Revenue	623.80	Third Quarter		Revenue	621.48
Profits		68.83	61.08	Profits		49.20	43.20
Per Share		0.42	0.38	Per Share		0.61	
Nine Months		Revenue	1,803.41	Nine Months		Revenue	1,194.90
Profits		190.15	171.0	Profits		166.70	
Per Share		1.19	1.07	Per Share		1.56	
Babcock & Wilcox				St. Regis Paper			
		1975	1974			1975	1974
Third Quarter		Revenue	381.2	Third Quarter		Revenue	354.6
Profits		7.263	6.89	Profits		20.85	
Per Share		0.60	0.57	Per Share		0.93	
Nine Months		Revenue	1,271.1	Nine Months		Revenue	1,057.5
Profits		27.08	24.34	Profits		58.28	
Per Share		2.24	2.01	Per Share		2.61	
Bankers Trust New York				Southern Cal. Edison			
		1975	1974			1975	1974
Third Quarter		Revenue	13.30	Third Quarter		Revenue	494.54
Profits		A 1.25	1.53	Profits		58.82	
Per Share		B 1.30	1.80	Per Share		0.90	
Nine Months		Revenue	41.50	Share Diluted		0.86	
Profits		A 4.83	4.62	Continued on Page 9, C			
Per Share		B 5.18	49.20				
Nine Months		Revenue	4.82				
Per Share		A-Operating net	4.71				
B-After securities transactions							
Charter New York				Minnesota Mining			
		1975	1974			1975	1974
Third Quarter		Revenue	11.47	Third Quarter		Revenue	81.6
Profits		A 1.31	1.18	Profits		6.6	8.9
Per Share		B 1.36	1.031	Per Share		0.62	0.73
Nine Months		Revenue	35.56	Nine Months		Revenue	2,346.0
Profits		A 4.05	3.42	Profits		184.0	237.0
Per Share		B 35.48	29.80	Per Share		1.62	2.10
Nine Months		Revenue	4.04	Per Share			
Per Share		B-After securities transactions					

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6 MONTH REPORT

MARKETING GROWTH

MAPCO's marketing arm, the Thermogas Division, reported that propane sales during the 12 months ending June 30, 1975, were up 15% over the comparable period a year ago. A detailed review is contained in our June 30 Quarterly Report. Write for a copy.

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Notice of Annual General Meeting

A General Meeting of shareholders was convened for September 30, 1975 but could not validly deliberate on item 6 of the agenda because of lack of quorum.

Notice is hereby given that the adjourned General Meeting of shareholders of Fidelity World Fund, a société anonyme organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the office of the Fund, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg at 11.00 a.m. on November 6, 1975 for the following purposes:

1. Amendment of the following Articles of the Articles of Incorporation:

Article 3. By deletion of the last sentence of the first paragraph:

Article 4. By adding to the first paragraph the following: "except that U.S. person shall include (i) any party with which the Corporation may have concluded an investment management or advisory agreement, pursuant to Article 29 hereof, or (ii) any employee participant in a profit sharing plan or trust established for the benefit of the employees of any party with which the Corporation may have concluded an investment management or advisory agreement pursuant to Article 29 hereof or any beneficiary of any employee participant taking under the terms of such a profit sharing plan or trust as it may from time to time be amended."

Article 16. By deletion in the second paragraph of the following: "to borrow in any form and proceed to the issue of bonds and debentures and/or notes or other evidences of indebtedness and determine the terms and conditions of such borrowing," and by adding at the end of the same paragraph the following: "provided, however, that the Corporation shall not have authority to: (a) acquire shares in other investment companies, investment trust or mutual funds, in corporate or other form, which invest in real estate or securities, according to the principle of diversification of risk; (b) pledge or otherwise encumber, or transfer or assign, for the purpose of securing debts, any of its securities or other assets; (c) borrow money, except in exceptional cases, provided, however, that such borrowing shall be for a short period of time only and shall not exceed ten percent of the value of the portfolio securities of the Corporation; or (d) engage in transactions for the sale of securities not at the time owned by the Corporation."

Article 22. By adding to the last sentence of the second paragraph of the following: "and shall be made within 8 days after the Valuation Date specified by the Board of Directors for the repurchase of shares next following receipt by the Corporation of a Repurchase Request from the holder of the shares to be repurchased."

Article 24. By amending the third paragraph to read in full: "The Corporation may at any time and from time to time suspend the determination of Net Asset Value of shares, and the purchase of its shares from its shareholders: (a) during any period (other than ordinary holidays or customary weekend closings) when any market or stock exchange is closed on which a significant portion of the Corporation's investments is quoted and which is the main market or stock exchange for such significant part of the Corporation's investments, provided that the closing of such exchange affects the valuation of the investments of the Corporation quoted thereon; or during any period when dealings on such market or stock exchange are substantially restricted or suspended, provided such restriction or suspension affects the valuation of the investments of the Corporation quoted thereon; or (b) during any period when an emergency exists as a result of which (i) disposal by the Corporation of investments which constitute a substantial portion of the assets of the Corporation is not practically feasible, (ii) it is not possible to transfer funds involved in the acquisition or disposition of investments at the quoted rates of exchange, or (iii) it is not practically feasible for the Corporation fairly to determine the Net Asset Value of shares in the Corporation," and in the last paragraph by deletion of "bad faith, gross negligence and" from the first sentence and by inserting therein after the words "delegation of the Board" the following words in a parenthesis: "specifically including a custodian bank appointed by the Board for that purpose"; and by amending the final sentence of the last paragraph to read in full: "The result of each calculation of Net Asset Value shall be certified by a director or by a duly authorized representative of a delegate of the Board (specifically including a custodian bank appointed for that purpose by the Board)."

2. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The conduct of the shareholders' meeting shall be governed by the bylaws required by law. Shareholders are advised that under Luxembourg law no quorum is required at this meeting in order for valid decisions to be taken on the items of the agenda. Resolutions to be proposed on item 1 of the agenda will require the concurrence of two thirds of the total number of shares represented at the meeting. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: October 3, 1975.

By Order of the Board of Directors

[illegible]

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE OCT. 17	TUES-FRI HIGH-LOW	P/E RATIO	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. '72-'73 '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
B. BILBAO	Bank	5150 - 3995	3715	3712 - 3695	34	1.5	146.89 - 157.80 - 154.95	24,727	Ph. \$3.50 net dividend for 1974.
B. HISP.-AMERICANO	Bank	3750 - 2295	2675	2575 - 2590	14	2.3	144.23 - 146.84 - 139.82	12,170	Ph. \$4.00 net dividend for 1974. Increase No. of shares to June by 5,875.
B. SANTANDER	Bank	2625 - 1815	1835	1835 - 1815	73	1.4	112.48 - 143.75 - 138.76	28,800	Increase of capital at rate of 2 new shares for 3 old shares.
B. URQUIJO	Bank	6300 - 5238	5600	5500 - 5339	15	2.5	223.28 - 221.9 - 378.9	4,101	Ph. 140 net dividend for 1974.
B. VIZCAYA	Bank	4350 - 2850	2885	2700 - 2690	30	1.9	165.69 - 164.65 - 151.28	14,650	Ph. \$8.88 net dividend for 1974.
ALTOS HORNOS	Heavy Ind	1040 - 642.50	635	675 - 695	4	6.5	109 - 128 - 118.38	13,770	Ph. 42.50 net dividend for 1974.
ECHEVARRIA	Heavy Ind	2230 - 1350	1350	1400 - 1350	4	7.3	248 - 255.56 - 348.90	1,184	Ph. 99.00 net dividend for 1974 499,000 new shares in 1973.
GALERS, PRECIADOS	Dist. Store	2300 - 1940	1940	1940 - 1940	19	3.1	98.21 - 95 - 103.71	5,993	Ph. 40 net dividend for 1974.
TELEFONICA	Electr.	1415 - 945	975	975 - 935	70	4.1	48.52 - 51.04 - 51.44	265,495	Increase No. of shares Sept. 16/Oct. 18, 1973 by 4,659. Net dividend Ph. 40.37.
TUBACEX	Heavy Ind	1765 - 1100	1370	1390 - 1360	11	3.8	92 - 104 - 122.90	3,505	Ph. 22.50 net dividend for 1974.

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 20

[illegible]

—1975—		Stocks end	Sib	
High	Low	Div in \$	P/E	100s, Hgt
35 1/2	1 1/2	Spectrum 12 1/2	4	3 3/4

[illegible]

Net		—1975—		Stocks and
Low	Last ch'gs	High	Low	Div in S
34 1/4	34 1/4	7 1/4	13 1/2	Tracor Inc

[illegible]

51s	Net	—1975—	
YE 100s. High Low Last ch'ge		High	Low
3 9 5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4 + 1/8		11	3 3/4

[illegible]

Stocks and Funds in \$	81s			Nov	
	P/E	100s.	High Low	Last	Change
Reserve PII	10	114	5% 7.14	8 1/2 7.14	3% -1.14

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices				Oct. 26, 1973				
High	Low	Last	Change	Open	High	Low	Last	Change
310	306	307 1/2	- 5	307 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	0	52 1/2
314	310	312	18 1/4	310	53 1/2	53 1/2	0	53 1/2
314 1/2	310 1/2	312 1/2	18 1/4	310 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	0	54 1/2
315	311	312	32	311	55 1/2	55 1/2	0	55 1/2
316	312	313	32	312	56 1/2	56 1/2	0	56 1/2
316 1/2	312 1/2	313 1/2	32	312 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	0	57 1/2
317	313	314	32	313	58 1/2	58 1/2	0	58 1/2
317 1/2	313 1/2	314 1/2	32	313 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	0	59 1/2
318	314	315	32	314	60 1/2	60 1/2	0	60 1/2
318 1/2	314 1/2	315 1/2	32	314 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	0	61 1/2
319	315	316	32	315	62 1/2	62 1/2	0	62 1/2
319 1/2	315 1/2	316 1/2	32	315 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	0	63 1/2
320	316	317	32	316	64 1/2	64 1/2	0	64 1/2
320 1/2	316 1/2	317 1/2	32	316 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	0	65 1/2
321	317	318	32	317	66 1/2	66 1/2	0	66 1/2
321 1/2	317 1/2	318 1/2	32	317 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	0	67 1/2
322	318	319	32	318	68 1/2	68 1/2	0	68 1/2
322 1/2	318 1/2	319 1/2	32	318 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	0	69 1/2
323	319	320	32	319	70 1/2	70 1/2	0	70 1/2
323 1/2	319 1/2	320 1/2	32	319 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	0	71 1/2
324	320	321	32	320	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	72 1/2
324 1/2	320 1/2	321 1/2	32	320 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	0	73 1/2
325	321	322	32	321	74 1/2	74 1/2	0	74 1/2
325 1/2	321 1/2	322 1/2	32	321 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	0	75 1/2
326	322	323	32	322	76 1/2	76 1/2	0	76 1/2
326 1/2	322 1/2	323 1/2	32	322 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	0	77 1/2
327	323	324	32	323	78 1/2	78 1/2	0	78 1/2
327 1/2	323 1/2	324 1/2	32	323 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	0	79 1/2
328	324	325	32	324	80 1/2	80 1/2	0	80 1/2
328 1/2	324 1/2	325 1/2	32	324 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	0	81 1/2
329	325	326	32	325	82 1/2	82 1/2	0	82 1/2
329 1/2	325 1/2	326 1/2	32	325 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	0	83 1/2
330	326	327	32	326	84 1/2	84 1/2	0	84 1/2
330 1/2	326 1/2	327 1/2	32	326 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	0	85 1/2
331	327	328	32	327	86 1/2	86 1/2	0	86 1/2
331 1/2	327 1/2	328 1/2	32	327 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	0	87 1/2
332	328	329	32	328	88 1/2	88 1/2	0	88 1/2
332 1/2	328 1/2	329 1/2	32	328 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	0	89 1/2
333	329	330	32	329	90 1/2	90 1/2	0	90 1/2
333 1/2	329 1/2	330 1/2	32	329 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0	91 1/2
334	330	331	32	330	92 1/2	92 1/2	0	92 1/2
334 1/2	330 1/2	331 1/2	32	330 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	0	93 1/2
335	331	332	32	331	94 1/2	94 1/2	0	94 1/2
335 1/2	331 1/2	332 1/2	32	331 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	0	95 1/2
336	332	333	32	332	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	96 1/2
336 1/2	332 1/2	333 1/2	32	332 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	0	97 1/2
337	333	334	32	333	98 1/2	98 1/2	0	98 1/2
337 1/2	333 1/2	334 1/2	32	333 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	99 1/2
338	334	335	32	334	100 1/2	100 1/2	0	100 1/2
338 1/2	334 1/2	335 1/2	32	334 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2
339	335	336	32	335	102 1/2	102 1/2	0	102 1/2
339 1/2	335 1/2	336 1/2	32	335 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	0	103 1/2
340	336	337	32	336	104 1/2	104 1/2	0	104 1/2
340 1/2	336 1/2	337 1/2	32	336 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0	105 1/2
341	337	338	32	337	106 1/2	106 1/2	0	106 1/2
341 1/2	337 1/2	338 1/2	32	337 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0	107 1/2
342	338	339	32	338	108 1/2	108 1/2	0	108 1/2
342 1/2	338 1/2	339 1/2	32	338 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	0	109 1/2
343	339	340	32	339	110 1/2	110 1/2	0	110 1/2
343 1/2	339 1/2	340 1/2	32	339 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0	111 1/2
344	340	341	32	340	112 1/2	112 1/2	0	112 1/2
344 1/2	340 1/2	341 1/2	32	340 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	0	113 1/2
345	341	342	32	341	114 1/2	114 1/2	0	114 1/2
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348	344	345	32	344	120 1/2	120 1/2	0	120 1/2
348 1/2	344 1/2	345 1/2	32	344 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	0	121 1/2
349	345	346	32	345	122 1/2	122 1/2	0	122 1/2
349 1/2	345 1/2	346 1/2	32	345 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	0	123 1/2
350	346	347	32	346	124 1/2	124 1/2	0	124 1/2
350 1/2	346 1/2	347 1/2	32	346 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	0	125 1/2
351	347	348	32	347	126 1/2	126 1/2	0	126 1/2
351 1/2	347 1/2	348 1/2	32	347 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	0	127 1/2
352	348	349	32	348	128 1/2	128 1/2	0	128 1/2
352 1/2	348 1/2	349 1/2	32	348 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	0	129 1/2
353	349	350	32	349	130 1/2	130 1/2	0	130 1/2
353 1/2	349 1/2	350 1/2	32	349 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	0	131 1/2
354	350	351	32	350	132 1/2	132 1/2	0	132 1/2
354 1/2	350 1/2	351 1/2	32	350 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	0	133 1/2
355	351	352	32	351	134 1/2	134 1/2	0	134 1/2
355 1/2	351 1/2	352 1/2	32	351 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	0	135 1/2
356	352	353	32	352	136 1/2	136 1/2	0	136 1/2
356 1/2	352 1/2	353 1/2	32	352 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	0	137 1/2
357	353	354	32	353	138 1/2	138 1/2	0	138 1/2
357 1/2	353 1/2	354 1/2	32	353 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	0	139 1/2
358	354	355	32	354	140 1/2	140 1/2	0	140 1/2
358 1/2	354 1/2	355 1/2	32	354 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	0	141 1/2
359	355	356	32	355	142 1/2	142 1/2	0	142 1/2
359 1/2	355 1/2	356 1/2	32	355 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	0	143 1/2
360	356	357	32	356	144 1/2	144 1/2	0	144 1/2
360 1/2	356 1/2	357 1/2	32	356 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	0	145 1/2
361	357	358	32	357	146 1/2	146 1/2	0	146 1/2
361 1/2	357 1/2	358 1/2	32	357 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	0	147 1/2
362	358	359	32	358	148 1/2	148 1/2	0	148 1/2
362 1/2	358 1/2	359 1/2	32	358 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	0	149 1/2
363	359	360	32	359	150 1/2	150 1/2	0	150 1/2
363 1/2	359 1/2	360 1/2	32	359 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	0	151 1/2
364	360	361	32	360	152 1/2	152 1/2	0	152 1/2
364 1/2	360 1/2	361 1/2	32	360 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	0	153 1/2
365	361	362	32	361	154 1/2	154 1/2	0	154 1/2
365 1/2	361 1/2	362 1/2	32	361 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	0	155 1/2
366	362	363	32	362	156 1/2	156 1/2	0	156 1/2
366 1/2	362 1/2	363 1/2	32	362 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	0	157 1/2
367	363	364	32	363	158 1/2	158 1/2	0	158 1/2
367 1/2	363 1/2	364 1/2	32	363 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	0	159 1/2
368	364	365	32	364	160 1/2	160 1/2	0	160 1/2
368 1/2	364 1/2	365 1/2	32	364 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	0	161 1/2
369	365	366	32	365	162 1/2	162 1/2	0	162 1/2
369 1/2	365 1/2	366 1/2	32	365 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	0	163 1/2
370	366	367	32	366	164 1/2	164 1/2	0	164 1/2
370 1/2	366 1/2	367 1/2	32	366 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	0	165 1/2
371	367	368	32	367	166 1/2	166 1/2	0	166 1/2
371 1/2	367 1/2	368 1/2	32	367 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	0	167 1/2
372	368	369	32	368	168 1/2	168 1/2	0	168 1/2
372 1/2	368 1/2	369 1/2	32	368 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	0	169 1/2
373	369	370	32	369	170 1/2	170 1/2	0	170 1/2
373 1/2	369 1/2	370 1/2	32	369 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	0	171 1/2
374	370	371	32	370	172 1/2	172 1/2	0	172 1/2
374 1/2	370 1/2	371 1/2	32	370 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	0	173 1/2
375	371	372	32	371	174 1/2	174 1/2	0	174 1/2
375 1/2	371 1/2	372 1/2	32	371 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	0	175 1/2
376	372	373	32	372	176 1/2	176 1/2	0	176 1/2
376 1/2	372 1/2	373 1/2	32	372 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2	0	177 1/2
377	373	374	32	373	178 1/2	178 1/2	0	178 1/2
377 1/2	373 1/2	374 1/2	32	373 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2	0	179 1/2
378	374	375	32	374	180 1/2	180 1/2	0	180 1/2
378 1/2	374 1/2	375 1/2	32	374 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	0	181 1/2
379	375	376	32	375	182 1/2	182 1/2	0	182 1/2
379 1/2	375 1/2	376 1/2	32	375 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	0	183 1/2
380	376	377	32	376	184 1/2	184 1/2	0	184 1/2
380 1/2	376 1/2	377 1/2	32	376 1/2	185 1/2	185 1		

	Nigs	Low	Last Ch
1775Un Carbide	519%	19%	79%
6918 UGAs A	\$7	6%	7
6918 UGAs B	6911%	11	79

[illegible]

Stocks

19	19	19
16 1/8	16 1/4	16 1/4— 1/2

[illegible]

101%	Tenneco 74-79	98 1/4	99 1/4	Penney JC 4 1/2-87	78	80
102	Tenneco 74-87	87 1/4	88 1/4	Phil Lamp 4 1/2-83	85 1/2	87
97 1/4	Textron 74-87	85 1/4	86 1/4	R.C.A. 5-88	69	71
95 1/4	Tokyo Cur. 10 1/4-81	101 1/4	102 1/4	Revlon 4 1/2-83	109	111

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices)

in local		(currencies)	
Amsterdam		£11 51	1.83
AJCO	31.90	Guinness	1.21
Allegro Heijn	91	Harley-Ride	3.02
Alphabank	31	Hudson Bay	1.21
Amrobank	716	Imp Chem	2.84
Artem	91	Imperial	0.70
Fokker	35	Marlboro	0.76
Heineken	144.20	Marlboro	0.36
H.V.A.	49	Nichols	0.26
Heilm-HM	64	Pescy	0.36
Hogevogels	39.50	Rand Mines	2.50
ILM	99	Rand Org	1.52
Phillips	124.50	Royal Dutch	227.77
Robeco	22.90	R.T.Z.	1.71
Shell	176.20	Shell	3.54
Robinson	127	Thorn (AI)	1.93
Unilever	92.40	Unilever	1.03
Unilever	98.26	Union Carb	1.03
Van Ommen	22.84	Vickers	2.79
Versbach	170	Wat Lutz	21.59
		West Deep	61.59
		West Diesel	540.50
		West Haul	27.79
		West Mill	1.10

BANQUE NATIONALE
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IN MANILA (Philippines)

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IBAC International
 Corporation organised under the laws of the
 10,000,000 5½% 15 year
 (10,000 Bonds
 Convertible into shares
AMERICAN

ional Corporation
(State of Delaware, United States of America)
r Convertible Loan of 1968
f \$1,000 each)
of Common Stock of

INAUGURATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE IN MANILA (Philippine Islands)

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS has just officially inaugurated its new representative office in MANILA. This office is aimed to help promote the industrial, commercial and financial relations between the Philippine Islands and France as well as the many countries where B.N.P. is already present.

B.N.P., whose fundamental goal is to develop its potential and to increase the range of services it offers its French and international clientele, is thus completing its important network in the Pacific area.

If you are in doubt about this advertisement you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, or other professional adviser immediately.

AMBAC International Corporation
(a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America)

U.S. \$10,000,000 5½% 15 year Convertible Loan of 1968
(10,000 Bonds of \$1,000 each)
Convertible into shares of Common Stock of

AMBAC
INDUSTRIES
INCORPORATED

of Ambac International Corporation, is prepared to accept offers to sell up to 1,000 Bonds of the above issue at a price of \$750 per Bond plus accrued interest to the date of settlement. Hambros on behalf of Ambac International Corporation is prepared, subject as mentioned in the final paragraph below, to accept offers to sell Bonds to all holders of Bonds of this issue until 11th November, 1975, but the right is reserved to extend this period and to increase the number of Bonds which it is prepared to purchase as aforesaid.

All holders of Bonds of this issue, other than residents or nationals of the United States of America, may offer to sell their Bonds as aforesaid but, if after 11th November, 1975, or such later date as may be specified by Ambac International Corporation, offers to sell Bonds have been received in excess of the limit provided for above, offers will only be accepted in respect of such limitation of acceptances will be achieved by scaling down the number of Bonds comprised in each offer by a Bondholder on a pro-rata basis (to the nearest

Since 1st January, 1975, the price of Common Stock of Ambac Industries Incorporated sold on the New York Stock Exchange has ranged from a high of \$15 per share to a low of \$6 per share and on 15th October, 1975, the closing price was \$13½ per share.

Bondholders who wish to offer their Bonds should initially contact Hambros Bank Limited, attention Mr. James Richard Bishop, 25 Bishopsgate, London EC2A 3AA, England (telephone 01-585 2851 telex: 886337/8).

Copies of current public financial information relating to Ambac Industries Incorporated, including filings made by it with the Securities and Exchange Commission, may be inspected at the offices of Hambros specified above or at the offices of Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre Dame, Luxembourg.

Offers to sell Bonds will be accepted only from or on behalf of persons who are not nationals or residents of the United States of America.

10 October 1975

Field 'Unplayable' Series Washed Out Third Straight Day

From Wire Dispatches

STON, Oct. 20.—The rain in the East today and for third straight time the sixth of the World Series between the Boston Red Sox and the Cincinnati Reds was postponed.

Red Sox manager Tom Lawless said the game would be postponed until Wednesday night, when the Sox would play the Reds at Fenway Park.

Lawless said that he would wait for a weather report before deciding whether to play the game on Wednesday night.

The Sox had won the first two games of the series, but the Reds had won the third game. The Sox were leading the series 2-1.

The Sox had a 3-2 lead in the series, but the Reds had a 2-1 lead in the series. The Sox were leading the series 3-2.

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In the first game and no curve or control in the second, it displaced him to hear the Reds say it.

"I don't want to say too much," said Tiant, "just I am very anxious to pitch against them one more time." Tiant's opponent will be fellow right-hander Gary Nolan. The rain has permitted the Reds' manager, Anderson, to rely on his star hurler Don Gullett if a seventh game is necessary—whenever that is.

Anderson's big decision yesterday was to charter a bus to bring his team to the gymnasium at nearby Tufts University for a workout.

"It gets us out of the hotel room," said Johnny Bench, the Cincinnati catcher. "It's about 90 feet to the left-field fence here—a little shorter than Fenway Park—but I managed to hit it a couple of times."

"We were getting a little itchy sitting around the hotel," said Merv Rettenmund. "This beats spending the day in the room. We're getting 30 swings each here and the pitchers are all throwing for 10 minutes. It'd be worse if we were one game down instead of one up."

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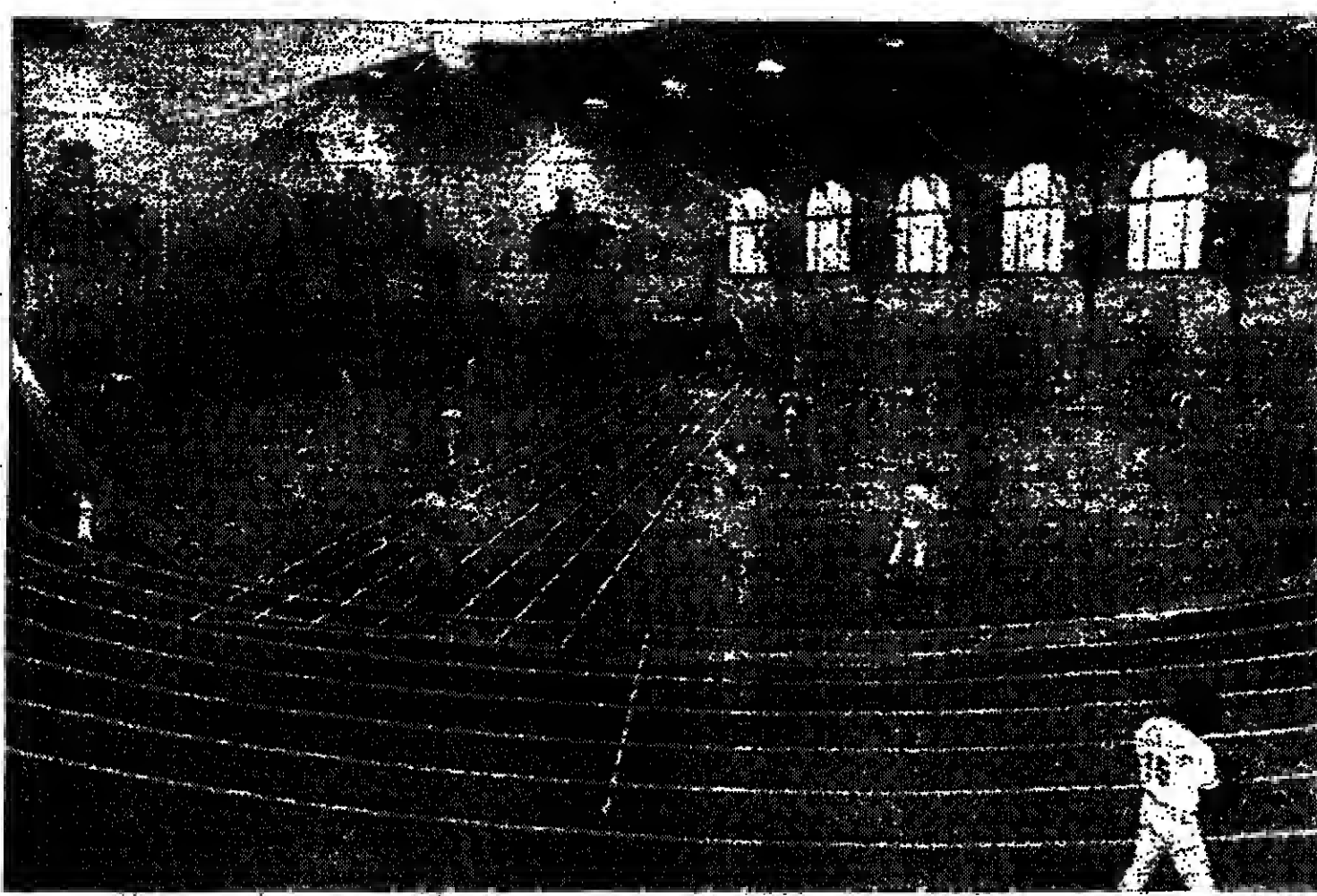
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"It gets us out of the hotel room," said Johnny Bench, the Cincinnati catcher. "It's about 90 feet to the left-field fence here—a little shorter than Fenway Park—but I managed to hit it a couple of times."



THAT OLD COLLEGE TRY—The Cincinnati Reds work out while hiding from the rain at Tufts University gym.

Reds Take a Refresher in Baseball Course at College

By Red Smith

BOSTON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—People named Rose and Morgan and Bench were pounding the ball into big fishnets hung from the ceiling of Cousens Gymnasium at Tufts University in suburban Medford while people named Gullett and Nolan and Borbon took turns throwing from a portable pitching mound on the Tartan running track.

People named Driessen and Crowley and Rettenmund also got to hit. Pat Darcy and Rawly Eastwick and Clay Carroll stretched their pitching muscles, and everybody who felt like it took wind sprints up and down a straightaway.

Thus the Cincinnati Reds whiffed away a rainy day, leaving it to Bowie Kuhn and his television programmers to tell them when, if ever, they would resume their joint with the Boston Red Sox for the national rounders championship.

When that word came down it was vague and indecisive. If the

nor'easter that has lashed this coast since Friday night were to blow itself out and Fenway Park could be sponged dry in time, they would go on television Monday night, replacing a movie called "The U.F.O. Incident" and backing Monday night football on another network.

However, weather forecasts furnished to the baseball commissioner earlier today made him doubt that the park would be usable before tomorrow. He was right.

"My inclination is toward a night game to better accommodate the fans," the commissioner said. Exposing cash customers to raw night cold is a novel way of accommodating them. Accommodating TV sponsors at prime time is something else again.

Out at Medford, the Reds were the biggest attraction to hit Tufts since P. T. Barnum's Jumbo. The circus entrepreneur, Tufts trustee, presented the hide of his famous circus elephant to the college, which displayed it with justifiable pride until the pet was destroyed in a fire last year. Sparky An-

derson, the Cincinnati manager, said the club president, Bob Howsan, had wangled the invitation to work out.

"It was between Harvard and here," Sparky said, "and these people made us welcome. Anyway—he ducked his white head in humility—anyway, I think Harvard would be a little over my head."

Anderson admires protested. Though Sparky isn't much taller than Dr. Eliot's five-foot self, he got a liberal education as an infielder and manager in Pueblo, Colo., Rock Hill, S.C., Modesto, Calif., and Asheville, N.C., and he could always turn the double play better than Dr. Derk Bok, Harvard's president.

"No," Sparky insisted, "over my head. What's more, I understand they've grown pretty radical there since Kinsinger, and I'm a conservative."

He was silent a moment, watching his players at their exercises. He admires and respects them, the players—in the words of Pete Rose—"would run

through a fire for him in a gasoline suit."

"The human mind is a very funny thing," Sparky said. "If they were sitting around looking at the rain, pretty soon they'd be thinking about the sixth game coming up. Now they're running around having fun and not worrying about anything. This is a gimmick and I like gimmicks. Life is a gimmick, for that matter, until the big guy upstairs sends the word."

Don Gullett, Cincinnati's best pitcher, worked six innings plus as the Reds lost the first game Oct. 11 and pitched eight and two-thirds brilliant innings winning the fifth game last Thursday night to give the Reds a 3-2 series lead. Anderson had said he might use him in the sixth game if that wasn't before tomorrow, but he has changed his mind.

Now he prefers to match Gary Nolan with Boston's Luis Tiant in the sixth game, and if a seventh is necessary he would send Gullett against Bill Lee. That way,

"If Luis were to have a great, great game" and beat the Reds, Sparky could still come back with his ace.

"With Gullett against Lee," he said, "I'd like our chances, but a seven-game series, if we lose to Boston, people will say they're the stronger team but that won't prove it to me."

"They said Oakland was stronger than us when they beat us three years ago but four games were decided by one run and they won the last game on two breaks. Take the Pittsburgh team that beat the Yankees in 1960. I don't think anybody considered those Pirates the best team."

Tufts undergraduates watching the workout set up the tribal chant always heard in Fenway Park when Tiant is riding high: "Loo-ee! Loo-ee! Loo-ee!"

"That's to remind you," Sparky said, "that although you are welcome here, this is still Red Sox country."

"But we're winning fans here," he said.

Lakers, Bullets Have Most Improved Looks for Opening of NBA Season

By Sam Goldhaber

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar is wearing a Los Angeles Lakers uniform. George McGinnis is playing for the Philadelphia 76ers. Charlie Scott is with the Boston Celtics.

Eddie Donovan, the Knicks' new general manager, has only telephone bills to show this far for his many efforts to obtain McGinnis, Abdul-Jabbar, Spencer Haywood, Wilt Chamberlain and a host of other top-court names. Donovan's problem was that he had money to spend, but few players to offer in trades.

Boston, Buffalo and Philadelphia, all improved, should drop the Knicks into last place in the Atlantic Division and end a string of nine straight playoff berths that included two championships.

Los Angeles and Philadelphia invested heavily in their futures. Jack Kent Cooke, the Lakers' owner, has gambled \$2.5 million over the next five years that Abdul-Jabbar can turn his team around. The Lakers' 30-52 worst record last season was the worst since 1959-60 when the franchise was based in Minneapolis.

Irv Kosloff, the 76ers' owner, will probably have to use profits from his paper business to pay off McGinnis' \$2.5-million, six-year contract. The 76ers have the league's most expensive payroll, and Kosloff hopes it will fill some of the empty seats in the Spectrum.

Milwaukee jeopardized its future in giving up Abdul-Jabbar in a six-player deal. Actually, the Bucks had little choice. The dominant center had given the Bucks a team he turned into one of the most powerful in the league, an ultimatum: Trade me or else.

On paper, the Warriors don't figure to be successful in defending their title. But no one expected Golden State to get close last season. Instead, coach Al Attles blended an outstanding season by Rick Barry and Jamaal Wilkes, the rookie of the year, with performances by a bunch of "no names" into a team success. Shutting players in and out of the line-up, Golden State eliminated the Seattle SuperSonics and Chicago Bulls and reached the final. In the championship series, with Barry the most valuable player, the Warriors battered the favored Bullets, for whom they figured to be a tough practice.

Golden State's triumph shook up a lot of people. Even Boston and Washington, with the best records in the league, moved to strengthen themselves. Red Auerbach, the Celtics' general manager, stretched out to Phoenix for the high-scoring Scott, and Washington dealt Kevin Porter, its playmaker, to the Detroit Pistons for Big Red.

Boston and Washington are expected to battle again for

Eastern Conference honors. Kansas City could be the class in the Midwest, while the Pacific Division may be the closest and most interesting race.

The Portland Trail Blazers again will look to Bill Walton to achieve their first playoff berth. The effects of Tom Burleson's knee surgery will determine how far the Sonics will go. The Phoenix Suns hope John Schmeitzel and Alvan Adams make them a winner. In the end, if Abdul-Jabbar stays healthy and coach Bill Sharman can get help from his forwards, a Los Angeles and Washington final looms, with the Bullets the predicted winner.

Philadelphia has a reserve strength at the forwards in Clyde Lee and Steve Mix, but the center spot is questionable. Harvey Catchings will start, while Darryl Dawkins, 16, trying to make the jump from high school to the pros, learns.

ATLANTIC DIVISION

If the Knicks' efforts to obtain Chamberlain are successful, New York not only could sell a lot more seats but also create a tight division race. Although Chamberlain has not played for two seasons, his 7-3 rebounding and defensive talents are what the Knicks need most to make Wait Frazier, Earl Monroe and Bill Bradley more effective.

After the Celtics were eliminated by the Bullets in the conference final, Auerbach, the man behind all 12 Boston championships, went into his act. The Celtics needed an outside shooter and help for their 35-year-olds, John Havlicek and Don Nelson, and for Paul Silas, 31.

In securing the 6-6 Scott, a 24.3 scorer, Auerbach proved himself a patient man. He waited five years for him. Although Scott was committed to the ABA in 1970, Auerbach made him a seven-year draft pick. When Scott jumped to the NBA, his rights were traded to Phoenix for Silas, the rebounding strong man and a key to Boston's 1974-75 title.

Winning the division title, the Celtics emphasized the importance of Dave Cowens, the 8-3 center, leading scorer, rebounder and the man who allows them to run.

The biggest improvement the Braves can hope for is to let the effects of the adversities that plagued them last season. With three-fifths of their starting line-up sidelined at various times, the Braves still won 49 games, third behind Boston and Washington.

Ron D'Gregorio, the 1973-74 rookie of the year, and high-priced playmaker, missed 51 games with a torn knee cartilage. Jim McMillian was out of 29 games after an emergency appendectomy, and, later, a knee problem, and Gar Heard missed 15 games because of a torn ankle ligament.

The Braves' offense, revolves around Bob McAdoo, the young star player to win consecutive scoring titles and the regular season's most valuable player award.

Tom McMillen, the 1974 top draft pick, has been added to an already strong front line. The 6-11 McMillen, primarily a forward, became a Rhodes scholar after a 20.5 scoring season at the University of Maryland.

It will be interesting to see if McMillen's magic touch can put the 76ers in their first playoff since 1970-71. Billy Cunningham, who will team with McMillen at forward, and played against him the two seasons he spent in the ABA, calls his new teammate "awesome... like a mountain."

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Rookie Wins Game Unbeaten Bengals Intercept Raiders

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Rookie Marvin Cobb intercepted a Ken Stabler pass and returned it 53 yards for a touchdown late in the third quarter to break a 7-7 tie and lead the unbeaten Cincinnati Bengals to a 14-10 victory over the Oakland Raiders in a National Football League game yesterday.

Cincinnati, off to its best start in the eight-year history of the franchise, has won five straight, while Oakland suffered its second straight loss and slipped to 3-2.

Cobb, a rookie cornerback out of Southern California substituting for Ken Riley, nabbed his first pro interception on the Cincinnati 48-yard line and dashed 52 yards down the sideline for the game-winning score with 2 minutes 15 seconds remaining in the third period.

Cobb then made another interception, the seventh of eight in the game, in the end zone early in the fourth quarter to thwart an Oakland drive. Stabler and Bengals passer Ken Anderson each were intercepted four times in the game.

The Raiders pulled to within 14-10 on George Blanda's 30-yard field goal with 7:08 left in the game, but Cincinnati controlled the ball until only 2:37 remained and then Dave Green punted 49 yards to the Oakland two.

Cincinnati linebacker Jim Leclair halted a desperation drive by intercepting a Stabler pass on the Bengals' 20-yard line with 44 seconds remaining.

Chiefs 12, Chargers 10

At San Diego, Jan Stenerud's 27-yard fourth-period field goal brought Kansas City a 12-10 victory over the Chargers. Stenerud, who had two other field goals and an extra-point attempt blocked, booted his side to a 2-3 record while the Chargers are now 0-5, although they have lost their last three games by a total of only 11 points.

At Denver, Broncos' placekicker Jim Turner booted a 53-yard field goal in the final seconds to give Denver a 16-15 victory over the winless Browns. The field goal was the longest in Turner's 12-year professional career.

Cleveland, which recovered five Browns fumbles, had taken a 15-6 lead early in the fourth quarter as Don Cockroft set a team record with five field goals. He tied

the NFL record for consecutive field goals at 16 by hitting on his first four attempts.

49ers 25, Saints 21

At San Francisco, Norm Sneed, hooded last week for missing open receivers, connected twice with Oene Washington within a 55-second span of the opening quarter to start the 49ers to a 35-21 victory over New Orleans. Sneed threw 20

PEOPLE: *Rossellini Speaks Out On Porn-Violence*

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